INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 81. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 4 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

L and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI *		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..		
	MOLDAVIA ..	from Aden ..	16,749
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,572
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,783

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
12th April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd May	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th	LPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
	lombo with RIN ..	for Australia.
	GRPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
	ANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
	mbo with OLIA ..	for Australia.

carry Passengers.

INDIA SAILINGS.

KARACHI, PERSIAN CORIN, COLOMBO, UTTA & RANGOON.

.. Busreh vis Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
.. Busreh via Karachi.
.. Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
.. Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
A.. East & South Africa.
.. Mombasa.

Mombasa only.

ED FARES

n tickets to Mombasa months are now issued line of steamers. Reply. Apply for partigned.

lings for Karachi on s, Fridays and Saturs. Local passengers for oceed by the Friday mmodation is not re- ex the P & O Mail passengers to Busreh. f Freights and Pasd with.

ACKENZIE & CO., Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5274	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	2nd Apr.	6th ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	6th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6023	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th March.	6th Apri
Indus Maru ..	9th April	19th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru,	24th April	31st April
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd Junh

For Particulars apply to—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed, at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2.00.00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 0-8, 2 drams Re. 1. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
N. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

Then You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926
New Business	Rs. 67.25,500	Rs. 82,74,600
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,8[illegible]
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,3[illegible]
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,1[illegible]

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms, please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomb[illegible]

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, [illegible]

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among NDIAN COMPANIES at the age of Fourth Valuation at the end of

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESU[illegible]

THE

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI, Elice Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A 2814

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA INVITES APPLICATIONS from the suitable persons for the post of five ASSTT. SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 30 as T.A. to popularise Banking [illegible] in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. Selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WA[illegible]

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the public on Good Friday, 6th April.
30213

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of AMRITLAL MANISHANKER JANI, alias AMRITLAL MANILAL JANI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, a carting agent, carrying on business in Carnac Bunder Goods Office, B.B. & C.I. Railway under the name and style of Amritlal Manilal Jani. ..... Deceased.

NARMADABAI, widow of Amritlal Manishanker Jani, deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of April, 1928
Messrs. WIN AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30219

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 5th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

107. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For requesting the Representative of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to represent to the Agent about the desirability of posting a Railway policeman at the foot of the steps leading to Tilak Bridge from Up Dadar Station.

108. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to whether Councillors who are disqualified under Section 36 (p) of the Municipal Act from voting or taking part in the discussion on matters specified therein can be included in the number of members required to form a quorum for the purpose of transacting business relating to such matters.

109. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining the names of one or two persons in Municipal service who can work part time or whole time with the Test Audit Officer for a month or two.

110—111. From Dr. M. F. Bism—(110) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the construction of the Municipal Market at Byculla and (111) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the entrance to the Victoria Gardens from the Victoria 2nd Cross Lane.

112. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola to be a member of the Roads Committee.

113—114. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to (113) whether land can be made available on the reclaimed Back Bay site opposite the Marine Lines for the burial of Hindu children, and (114) the desirability of amending the schedule of fees so that on payment of certain fees meetings can be held in Mohollas just as booths are allowed to be erected in them for purposes of religious ceremonies.

115—116. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—(115) For rescinding the Corporation Resolution which establishes a convention that no member should serve on more than two of the five Committees specified therein, and (116) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" about undesirable persons occupying benches in the Victoria Gardens.

117. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that the temporary teachers in the employ of the Schools Committee should not be dismissed during the vacation and asked to apply once again at the end of the vacation for reinstatement.

118. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that when the Corporation resolve themselves into Committee the meetings should as usual be open to the Press.

119. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report as to the number of cases of Diphtheria notified from the different wards during the last six months.

120. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining fresh proposals from the Commissioner for the provision of a urinal, coffee shop, etc., near the Trans Terminus, Dadar, preferably a scheme for substituting an underground urinal for the one proposed to be constructed.

121. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For requesting the Schools Committee to obtain legal opinion as to whether Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram's letter resigning Chairmanship of the Schools Committee could be treated as a valid document in view of the statement made by him at a meeting of the Committee that it was altered by somebody.

122. From Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim—For expressing regret at the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1928.
30211

G. I. P. RAILWAY

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

On account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1928, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1928.

EXCEPTION:—Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours or 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-58 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1928.
30210

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAMJI ARJUN and DAMJI ARJUN have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Akalkot Lane, Kandewadi, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards (one hundred and thirty-three square yards) and bearing New Survey No. 7730 and Cadastral Survey No. 172 Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old "D" Ward No. 760 and Old Street No. 23 and New Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Galabbai Dharamdas, on or towards the West by the common passage and beyond that by the property of Sunderbai Sadanand, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Adamji Bhaji and on or towards the South partly by a gully and beyond that property of N. G. Rele.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1928.
DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30209

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 76 of 1928.

Messrs. ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHAI & Co. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HASSAN MIYA SALEY CHHAPEKER. ..... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 499-9-3 and Rs. 949-3-8 with interest and costs. The Court has fixed 23rd day of May, 1928, for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit. You are therefore required to attend the said Court at 11 o'clock on the said day in person or by an Advocate of this Court. Please note that if you do not attend at the aforesaid day and time the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of January, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary.

The 27th day of January, 1928.
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30203

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Rao Bahadur YESHWANTRAO HARISCHANDRA DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

FEROJBAI, widow of Rao Bahadur Yeshwantrao Harischandra Desai, as the Sole Executrix, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid. this Fourteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of March, 1928.
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30210

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits estate and effects) of THAKKER KHIMJI KANJI, late of Bombay Cutchi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an employee in the firm of Messrs. Karamsi Damji Muccadums and Commission Agents residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

Bai JHAVERBAI, widow of Thakar Khimji Kanji, deceased, residing at Holi Chakla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of April, 1928.
Messrs. WIN AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30218

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT HUZURIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the Court dated 20th February, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises:

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and building materials standing thereon situate at Huzuria Street, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bills about 74 5|9 square yards but found actual measurement to be about 67 square yards, registered under Collector's Old No. 1272, New No. 8436, Old Survey No. 2404 and New Survey No. 3860 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 204, Street Nos. 129|131 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the East by public passage on the West by the said Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Marwari Vellaji and on the South by the property of Fazaloodin bin Shirajoodin.

The property realises Rs. 138 per month as rent.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

NEXT SATURDAY
A Romance of the Royal Navy
SECOND TO NONE
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Another Naval Attraction
AT
THE CAPITOL

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COY.'S SUPER PRODUCTION
KAMSENA-LILAVATI
Featuring
Miss Yakbal, Miss Mary, Mr. Athavle and other known stars
!! COMIC !!
Programme includes a Comedy of "SHEKHSHALLI Part 2," which will surely make you laugh.
Daily four shows:—At 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Extra shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3-30 P.M.
NEXT WEEK.
SHOWING SHARDA'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
"GULRU-JARINA"

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p. m.
A remarkable story contrasting the magnificent tombs and monuments of Ancient Egypt with the sophisticated social life of Luxor's Winter Palace of the present day
"MADE FOR LOVE"
with
LEATRICE JOY
Cecil De MILLE'S presentation
Also Pathe Comedy in 2 Reels
"Tame Men & Wild Women"
with **ARTHUR STONE**

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Management—Universal Pictures Corporation of India.
At 6-30, 8-30 & 10-15.
Friday 4-30 Ext. Show.
REGINALD DENNY
in
THAT'S MY DADDY.
Also two reel new Century Comedy
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
has attracted the Cinema Loving Public of Bombay for
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S
"Karna The True Battler"
has been screened there [illegible] 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.

WONDERS OF [illegible] POWER.
and miracles of Astrology [illegible] led Astrologer of the [illegible] Bhushan Prof. PRAKASA[illegible]

Astrologer has nearly [illegible] living in [illegible] Europe a[illegible] and su[illegible] books on [illegible] Full A[illegible] ing of a[illegible] with a wonderful delinea[illegible] character Re. 1. Five yea[illegible] rds. 2-8-0. Postage ex[illegible] and date of birth or no[illegible] writing the letter.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chota[illegible] P. W. D. Sub-Divisional [illegible] war) Una, writes on 20-1[illegible] tried many Astrologers [illegible] Europeans but I have fo[illegible] the best of all." Apply
KALLINGA ASTR[illegible]
BURRAU, Visian[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

NOT AN IDLE BOAST BUT A STERN REALITY

The First Big Indian Comic Film Ever Produced

10,000 Laughs, 6,000 Jokes, 3,000 Humours and whole Krishna's Staff took part in the film.

What Else You Want!

Also: STAGE DANCE BY Miss SALMA

Bring your families to see it and your friends too.

HIGHLY POPULARISED IN THE PUBLIC.

"Up-To-Date"

KRISHNA PRODUCTION

Featuriug Mr. NOOR MOHOMMED Supported by Miss GULAB and other Capable Staff

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, CAMA BAG.

A Story which you will like immensely Miss Salma presents

Beautiful DANCE with pleasant Music.

Time Daily—5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY AT 3 P.M.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Beautiful Mate of the Screen's Greatest Lover.

Mrs. RUDOLPH VALENTINO

In a greater romance than her own love story in private life.

WHEN LOVE GROWS COLD

The story of a brave woman's love for the man who "never could understand."

ALSO

Inspection of Bombay City Armed Police at Naigaum by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:

AS

THE GAUCHO

Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone! Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The World-Famous Stage and Screen Star:

EMIL JANNINGS

and the Hungarian Beauty of a Thousand Charms

LYA DE PUTTI

In the UFA Production in 6 Gripping Reels:

VARIETY

Thrilling tale of human errors painted on the multi-coloured background and atmosphere of Vaudeville! Comic Dwarfs—Dancing Girls—Japanese Jugglers—Strong Men—Wonderful Acrobats Daring Feats—Dazzling Dresses!

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22247.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS present

THE KING'S WIFE

A PRESENTATION IN FOUR ACTS OF THREE TYPES OF RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION—OF AKBAR, OF MIRABAI AND OF KING KUMBHA by JAMES H. COUSINS D. LITT.

The role of Mirabai will be played by

SRIMATI SUNALINI DEVI

and that of

King Kumbha by Srijut T. Raghavachariar, the renowned actor of South India

The devotional songs of Mirabai will be sung in the original Hindi

Directed and produced by Srimati Mrinalini Chattopadhyay, Editor "Shama'a"

Rates of admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2

Booking at Messrs. ROSE & CO., LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL VARIETY CO.

Arevuisical SINGING, DANCING and ENTERTAINING COCKTAIL with a Modern Dressing.

POPULAR PRICES.

Booking at Rose and Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Gripping Paramount Adaptation of Zane Grey's World-famous Novel

TO THE LAST MAN

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:

LOIS WILSON

RICHARD DIX

NOAH BEERY

A spine-tingling tale of Frontier love in the West in the dangerous days of the late 'Eighties.' The Arizona Wilderness, within 200 miles of which no camera was ever cranked before, is the real background!

DRAMA OF PRIMITIVE MEN WITH PRIMITIVE PASSIONS!

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,

73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

(Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda)

Wed. 4th Apl. '28 at 8-30 p. m.

SHAKUNTAL

Special Grand Programme During Easter Holidays!

All Matinees at 3 p. m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!

First Performance on Friday, 6th Apl. '28

VIDHI LIKHIT

(By Mr. V. S. Desai, B. A., L L. B.)

Sat. 7th Apl. '28

Sun. 8th Apl. '28

Mon. 9th Apl. '28

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, April 3.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
China, clay, best quality	78	0	0
China, clay, bazar quality	68	0	0
	Per Cwt.		
Farina supra (Dutch)	12	8	0
Epsom Salt	3	8	0
Sago Flour 1st. quality	9	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	0	0
Maize Starch Pearl	11	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16	12	0
Zinc Chloride German	15	12	0
Magnesium Chloride German	4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32	4	0
Vegetable Tallow. Good quality	30	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	22	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16	8	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8	0	0
Bleaching Power, Electro (German-Small	8	11	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7	14	0
Sodium Sulphide. English Small Pkg.	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8	4	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	2	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	2	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	7	2	0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25	0	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33	8	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24	8	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	6	0
Antimony Salt	0	5	9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	10	0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	8	9
Acetic Acid	0	6	7
Formal-de-hyde	0	6	0

Generally the prices of all Starches in Bombay have gone up because of the rise in the Home Market and we believe the prices will remain firm in local market.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,194
Linseed	27,545
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	6,978
Gingellyseeds	1,988
Poppyseed	146
Groundnuts	20,439
Castorseed	14,141
Rice	3,990
Myrabollams	5,786
Cottonseed	36,051
Grain	5,000
Joowar	3,883
Maize	26
Barley	640
Bajree	660
Coal	238 tons

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3rd April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.839 inches (.043 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.702 inches (.073 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.012.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (6.0 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 2.

Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 2.

T T Berlin on London 20.41.
T T Asterdam on London 12.11-7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.97.
T T Madrid on London 28.97.
T T Milan on London 92.42.
T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.68.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

Clan Rose, McLean, Liverpool.
Jalarashmi, Park, Calcutta.
Falkenfels, Khulken, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.

Muroran Maru, Kotaru, Kobe.
Commandant Meges, Etruna, Singapore.
British Glory, Gore, Karachi.
Bandra, Power, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 3.

Steamer Mundra for London.

S. S. Clan Rose:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Muroran Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Muroran Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Glory:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Glory, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Commandant Meges:—The M. Maritima steamer Commandant Meges, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Falkenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Falkenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

April 3.

S. S. Ranchi for London:—20 cases fox skins and 6 bdles stonemartin skins, H A Ebrahimoff 96 cases bristles A W S Wise and Co; 750 cwts groundnut, K M Nathoo; 4 bales sheep skins, M Nissim; 12 bales carpets, Cox and King; 3 cases cotton prints, Cox and King 7 bdles carpets, A Azizullaoff; 8 bdles skins various, H A Aminoff; 25 cwts Gum olibanum, A H A H Mowjee; 19 bales fox skins and cat skins, Cox and King Ltd; 7 bales lamb skins, Cox and King Ltd; 14 bales cow hides, R Mehrally and Sons; 30 bales cow hides, J Govind; 14 bales cow hides, 21 bales goat skins, and 15 bales sheep skins, L Hassam; 1 bale goat skins, M Ismail; 50 tons wheat pollards, Bombay Co; 5 bdles lamb skins and 4 bdles carpets, A Habibullaoff.

For Marseilles:—1,001 cwts Castorseed, M Thadani and Co; 100 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son.

S. S. Siljaw for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts Linseed, Birla Bros.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—104 bales wool, D Kindanmal; 25 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 66 bales wool, Bombay Co; 29 bales wool, M Nissim; 15 bales wool, K Ismail; 440 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, E M Mukles; 55 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narotamdas; 2 bales woollen Namdas, Pohoomal Bros; 103 bales cottno thread waste, B Cursondas; 14 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 104 bales cotton, Textile Waste Co; 109 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, C Parekh and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, and 100 bales Hemp, Graham Trading Co.

For Philadelphia:—89 easks goat skins, A E Blumenthal; 37 bales goat skins, Briskey and Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 1 pot Essence de Palma Rosa Volkart Bros.

S. S. Kordekirk:—240 cwts buffalo pickers, J Shah and Co.

For Hamburg:—240 cwts Linseed oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 55 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co; 55 bales cotton, Kotak and Co; 41 bales cotton, Textile Products.

For Ghent:—345 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—79 bales Hemp, W Latham and Co; 330 bales cotton, L Ladha and Co.

For Rotteram:—440 cwts Mustard seed, 4,002 cwts Gingellyseed, M Thadani and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—350 cwts Gum olibanum, A H Mowjee; 600 cwts Castorseed, K M Nathoo; 165 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co 60 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, K Devchand; 175 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 285 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Venice:—1,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell; 330 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co.

S. S. India:—2,000 cwts Linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Geneva:—5,500 cwts Castorseed, and 2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 250 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 5,000 cwts Groundnut seed, K M Nathoo; 623 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 6,000 cwts Linseed and 2,001 cwts Castorseed, Gorio Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—77 bales cotton, Textile Products.

S. S. Manela for Hull:—250 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

S. S. Baroda for Liverpool:—144 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

For Dunkirk:—15 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 174 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts Cashew nuts, Tamboli and Co.

PR GRESS OF EDUCATION IN KOLHAPUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is exceedingly gratifying to me that since I came to Kolhapur I have noticed a general awakening among the officials of the State and the general public in matters affecting education. The progressive Ruler of the State aided by his popular and enlightened Dewan Rao Bahadur Lathe is trying seriously to tackle the problem of unemployment among the educated middle classe s by the introduction of manual and technical training in the primary and secondary schools of the State. There is also a scheme of higher technical education which the State proposes to carry out, and the foundation stone of the O'Brien Technical Institute was recently laid by Col. O'Brien, the higher technological courses. The State The present atmosphere is quite favourable for the launching of both of these schemes and when completed they will form a harmonious combination of elementary technical or vocational training with higher technological ourses. The State of Kolhapur will have the credit of starting institutions of the right type which bid fair to serve as models to the adjacent Indian States and to the British territory. I hope His Highness the Maharaja Saheb mill fulfil the expectations of his subjects in this matter by liberal contributions to these schemes. The progress of general education in the State within the last two decades has also been remarkable.

The excellent sanitary condition of the Kolhapur City and the general efficiency of the staff composing the several departments of this State have created a very favourable impression on my mind.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. SANT.

Kolhapur, March 26.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April 2.

Local rain with thunderstom is again reported from the south of the Peninsula. A few falls have also occurred in Assam and Burma. Elsewhere the weather continues dry. The western disturbance is feebly affecting the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo and Yamothin half an inch; Dibrugarh quarter; Mercara half; Mangalore quarter; Calicut half; Cochin quarter; Trivandrum and Salem half; Kodaikanal three and Bellary half.

Forecast:—Some decrease in the extreme south.—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EARLY DECLINED 10 POINTS ON SCATTERED SELLING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—TRADE BUYING—SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS—FUTURES 22 TO 29 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 2.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and soon registered a fall of 10 points on scattered selling. At this level reports of unfavourable weather in Texas and Georgia induced trade buying. The condition in the Western belt is becoming anxious owing to absence of rains and drought is delaying planting. These reports unnerved the sellers and with continued buying by trade throughout the session, prices gradually kept on improving. The technical situation of the market is greatly improved on long liquidation during the later part of the last week. The sentiment is greatly increasing in favour of higher prices and on any adverse crop factor it appears that vigorous buying will force prices higher. However as long as favourable weather continues we may have pre-mature collapses, but looking to the general situation of cotton, purchases are preferable on all dips. The close was firm at a rise of 22 to 29 points. Middling American Spot prices rose 25 points to 19.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 24 to 25 points. Spot prices improved 19 points to 19.46c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From New York:—"Cotton small eased on Southern selling reputed reselling Mills liquidation old longs scale down buying absorbed. Securities strong."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, April 2.	
Previous close	19.08	
10 a.m. opening	19.07	—.01
10-07 a.m. lowest	18.98	—.10
11 a.m.	19.10	plus .02
12 noon	19.17	plus .09
2-58 p.m. highest	19.33	plus .25
3 p.m. close	19.31	plus .23

Range 33 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant:—

New York market strong on scarcity of contracts.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd inst:—

Advance due to unfavourable weather, supported by trade buying and fear of boll-weevil report proving bullish.

Reuter:—New York is quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by drought in Texas and trade buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:

"Weather market, but think that outlook favours purchase on dips. Technical position improved.

Gann's cable:—

"Cotton is a better purchase than sale, on rallies. Buying is much better than selling. Market will receive good buying around present level. Good to buy on reaction on Tuesday."

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The New York market will be closed on Friday the 6th and Saturday the 7th inst.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 2-4-28	7386000	11862000
,, Yesterday do	10000	27000
Exports to date do	5724000	8937000
Stock at Ports 30-3-28	1792000	2384000
,, Interior Towns do	864000	983000
,, Liverpool 30-3-28	853000	1348000
Visible Supply 30-3-28	4585000	6307000
Quantity in Sight do	12471000	16865000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 2.

May	19.44 plus .22
July	19.31 plus .23
October	19.02 plus .29
December	18.87 plus .29
January	18.85 plus .29
Middling Spot	19.95 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 2.

May	19.15 plus .24
July	18.96 plus .25
Middling Spot	19.46 plus .19

NEW YORK.

New York, April 2.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—

May	19.24
July	19.10
October	18.76

New York. Noon Call—

May	19.29
July	19.17
October	18.84

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

May	18.92
July	18.73
October	18.40

LIVERPOOL.

NARROW MARKET—EXCITEMENT IN EGYPTIANS—PRICES RISE 60 POINTS—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 3 POINTS LOWER TO UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, April 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 3 points but improved somewhat on scattered buying. Later on prices ruled quiet and the market closed at a decline of 3 points for near months and unchanged for new crop deliveries. Spot sales amounted 7,000 bales and Middling American improved 6 points to 10.83d. per lb.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Egyptian section was greatly excited on reports of delayed planting owing to shortage of water and futures closed at a rise of 60 to 47 ponts.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Undertone is weaker, better weather reports; very few outside buying orders. Egyptian rumours of planting is delayed by water short."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 2nd instant:

No precipitation, much warmer.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 2nd inst. 8-50 p.m.:

"Market advanced on lack of pressure and unfavourable reports from South Texas, South Georgia and Albama of crop preparations.

Although it is premature to give out an estimate of acreage increase, the best available opinion at the moment in America is for an increase of 5 to 6 per cent. It is expected the American Textile Institute figures for last month as to the production and distribution of goods will be favourable. Moreover despite the complaint of local spinners as to their big stocks and unremunerative prices, Lancashire and Manchester advices are encouraging and report a good turn-over for India and China.

With regard to Japanese purchases of American cotton we give the following figures:—

	Bales.
Total Exports from U. S. to Japan for 12 months ending July 1927	1,620,000
Consumption from ditto.	1,275,000
Carry-over at 31st July 1927	533,000
Total Exports from 1-8-27 to 31-3-28	807,000

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Drought in Western Texas continues."

Cable from Alexandria, Egypt: "Serious complaint concerning low level Nile."

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Liverpool Market will be closed on Friday the 6th, Saturday the 7th and Monday the 9th inst.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.95
Scinde, Fine	8.15
Scinde, Superfine	8.35
Bengal, Good	7.75
Bengal, Fully Good	7.95
Bengal, Fine	8.15
Oomra, Good	8.25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50
Oomra, Fine	8.75
Broach, Fully Good	9.35
Broach, Fine	9.60
Broach Superfine.	9.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

April	20.15 plus .60
May	20.15 plus .60
June	20.30 plus .59
July	20.38 plus .58
August	20.38 plus .59
September	20.38 plus .53
October	20.42 plus .52
November	20.37 plus .47
December	20.37 plus .50
January	20.34 plus .49
February	20.32 plus .50
March	20.29 plus 47
April	20.29
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.50 plus 35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.31—.03
May	10.30	10.27—.03
June		10.21—.03
July	10.18	10.16—.02
August		10.08—.02
September		9.99—.02
October	9.92	9.91—.02
November		9.85—.02
December		9.85—.02
January	9.83	9.84—.01
February		9.83—
March		9.83—
April		9.82—
Middling Spot		10.83 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 2.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool,	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, April 3.

Following a rise of 23 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 364|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and improved to Rs. 366. Scattered liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 365|4 but again rallied to Rs. 366|2 on better Liverpool opening. Reports of a huge fire at Karachi destroying thousands bales induced better demand for Bengal contracts. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	365	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	371	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	338	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	310	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 3.

Following reports of 16 points rise in Liverpool futures, the local forward market opened at Rs. 366|4 and fluctuated within a narrow range between Rs. 365|12 and Rs. 366|8. Jobbers were buyers and Commission houses sold Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	366|4
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	372|4
Fine MG Oomra May	338|8
FG. MG. Bengal May	311

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

The Sampin Exchange was closed today.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Cotton Market will be closed on Friday, Saturday, and Monday the 6th, 7th and 9th inst.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay April 3.

Bengal 312 May
Broach 366 A/M
Broach 372 J/A
Umra 338 May

SPOT RATES.

Bombay April 3.

Bengal	336	329	322	315	307
S. P.	335	328	321	314	306
Rajputana	336	329	322	315	307
Broach		385	380	373	368
P. A.		401	396	389	381
Umra No 3		357	350	343	333
C. P. No 1		382	375	368	358
C P No 2		370	363	356	346
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Mathia			322	312	302

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay April 3.

100	Forbes & Co	Jalna
100	Moon Mill	Sailu 340
100	Arjankhimjee	Sailu 329
100	Japan T & Co	Burhanpur 328
100	Japan T & Co	Bengal 330
100	Ralli Bros	Hingoli 320
100	Japan T & Co	Ellichpur 349
200	Brueal & Co	Ellichpur 349
200	Unian mill	Jhagadia 433
100	Colaba Land	Khirakiya 339
200	Langli & Co	Sangli 385/387
100	F Spinner & Co	Mahuva 305
200	Vardhman Bros	Kapursin 321

Ready market closed on Wednesday.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

Delivery Contract

Ready

Red leafy April May

Bengal Superfine	326	
Bengal Fine	320	
Bengal FG.	310	
Sinda-Punjab Fine	320	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	310	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360/62	
Nagpur Fine	360/62	
Yeotmal Fine	355/57	
Arvi Fine	355/58	
Amraoti Fine	345/47	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	
Mulkhapur Fine	335/37	
Khandesh Fine	325/27	
Muthia Fine		
Muthia FG.		
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	380	
Purna FG. GS.	345	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indora/Ujjain Fine	360.	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	
Broach FG.		
Broach Fine		+14 +12/3 A./May
Westerns M G.	380	—2/3
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	445	
Miraj/Sangli	395	
Compta Good	400	+27/8 +25/6
Dhollera		+4/5
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8

LINSEED.

London, April 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Apl|May shipment nominal £17-15.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Mar|Apl shipment Hull paid £15-11-3.

Linseed, Bombay.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £18-5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 2.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—

May|Aug delivery buyers 29|6.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being a Jain Holiday.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS-

Bombay, April 3.

B. C. RATE—

T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April

Banks Selling D D 1|6.

Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 to 15th May.

Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.

Banks Buying T T 1|6.

Banks Buying D D 1|6-1|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/3 7/32 May.

NEW YORK—

Banks Selling T T 274.

Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.

Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.

Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 922.

Banks Buying D D 934.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 131.

Banks buying 60 Days 128.

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 136-3|4

SHANGHAI—

Bank Selling D D 173 1|4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.

JAVA

Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York|London 4.88-1|4 2nd. inst.

Shanghai|London 2|6-7|8 3rd. inst.

London|Japan 1|11 9|16 2nd inst.

London|Paris 124.00 2nd. inst.

London|Belgium 34.97 2nd inst.

London|Switzerland 25.34 2nd. inst.

London|Italy 92.40 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.

Gold £4|4|11 2nd. inst.; £4|4|11-1|4 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 26 5|16 2nd. inst.; 26 7|16 31st. ulto.

Silver London Forward 26 3|16 2nd. inst.; 26-1|4 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 57-3|8 2nd. inst.; 57 9|16 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 4 per cent 2nd. inst.; 4 per cent 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 months 4 1|16 per cent 2nd. inst.; 4 1|16 per cent 31st. ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent.

3 months 5 per cent.

6 months 4-1|2 per cent.

12 months 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone.—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 3.

2 Days.

In full-pressed bales.

	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,319	273,043 305,445
Central India	907	258,506 258,861
Barsi & Nagar	1,362	256,986 181,214
Hyderabad-Gaorani	654	100,133 63,212
Berar	5,243	567,690 524,711
Central Provinces	2,854	250,854 213,395
Total Oomras	12 339	1,707,212 1,546,838
Dholera	3,728	98,477 112,481
N.-W. Provinces	120	62,570 53,662
Rajputana	187	37,380 39,230
Sind-Punjab	119	130,075 106,569
Broach	7,807	69,643 71,248
Coompta & Dharwar	1,987	21,068 48,289
Westerns-Northerns	336	6,421 20,346
Cocanada		399
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	9,842	5,963
Persian	99	4,112 3,375
American		29,479 127,646
Egyptian & African		22,739 32,319
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	66	51
Total	26,722	2,199,084 2,168,916

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.

1st Sept. to 29th March Yesterday.

	This year	Last year
Europe	9,412	424,044 215,480
Japan & China	13,182	619,528 1,057,770
Coast Ports	338	17,241 9,567
Up country by Rail		62,503 69,626
Afloat ino harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	33,791	35,532

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 2.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	52,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York April 2.

Demand Bills 487.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-1|2.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

BOLL WEEVIL REPORT EXPECTATIONS

Following is the weekly Cotton report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. dated 2nd inst.:—

Americans: Our last Report was dated 26th March at which date quotations for May and October were respectively 12 and 22 points higher than the closing rates of the New York market on Saturday.

The week opened relatively firm on further rain in the Eastern Belt where open weather is required for farm work, but subsequently prices fell away on more favourable weather conditions and insufficient buying to absorb scattered long liquidation and selling orders from the South. At the time of our last Circular, we expressed the opinion that the recent advance was a little premature insomuch as it materialised at a time when the acreage question is still sensitive to price levels, and we see no good reason to change this opinion, in spite of the fact that tomorrow a Government Report on boll-weevil is due for publication and American Brokerage Firms appear to be very nearly unanimous in their anticipation of a bullish reading of this Report. We do not doubt that there will be boll-weevil statistics which will point to extensive damage being done to the coming crop. Insomuch as the damage cannot take place until a much later date, the bullishness of the Report must be based on potential and not actual damage. Also, from the fact that opinion is almost unanimous in the anticipation of a bullish Report, we think its publication has been more or less discounted. Furthermore, it is not unlikely that operators in America would welcome an appreciation in values as an opportunity of liquidating some of their holdings before the Easter Holidays.

For the long shot operation we continue to favour the "bull" side. The American Cotton Belt covers many latitudes with wide variations in climate. Particularly in the Eastern Belt conditions so far have been favourable to the boll-weevil and a wet summer would give the greatest cause for anxiety concerning damage by this pest. On the other hand, rainfall in Texas has been very indifferent and erratic. One may be optimistic, but, where optimism has for its foundation the necessity of a cessation of rain in the East, fairly general rains over Texas followed by warm dry weather over the entire Belt, but weather which must not be too hot nor dry for so long that not only the weevil but the plant itself suffers, one's experience points to pessimism as the quality likely to be the more profitable. With a probable carry-over of under 5 million the crop "must" be on the defensive.

We reiterate the opinion that 18 cents appears to be a very attractive level on which to rebuild a "long" account.

Bombay:—On the week the Broach A/May Contract is lower by ten rupees.

The accumulation of cotton stocks in Bombay has continued to a marked extent and the estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills now amounts to 362,936 bales against 5,80,755 at the same time last year.

Liquidation of the April/May option position the absence of any desire on the part of the Bazaar to take up possible tenders and the transferring of long accounts from April/May to the July/August Broach Contract all increased the easier feeling initiated by America.

Although the more favourable parity has broadened the demand from Europe, there has, as yet, been insufficient enquiry from the Far East to be of any real help to the market.

For the time being on any advances here we favour sales, while for a long view conservative purchase around Rs. 369/ or under for Broach July/August appear attractive

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/5-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|9

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-45 Rs. 106/3.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103|2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|14.

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1927-47 Rs. 101/14.

Forward Rates.—17th April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 3.

3 Months 4 1-32 per cent

6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.

One month 5-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 5 per cent.

Six Months 4-1/4 per cent

Tone of Money Market.—Dull.

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 2.

Copper, English Best Selected £64-7|8.

Copper, Braziers £74-3|4.

Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-5|8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1|8.

Tin, Englis Ingots, £241.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1|1 Sellers.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd)

Muktsar, April 1.

Wheat Ready	4	2	0	4	8	0
Wheat Har				4	4	6
Gram Ready	3	4	0	3	8	0
Gram Jeth				3	7	0
Barley Ready	3	1	0	3	2	6
Barley Jeth				3	3	6
Rapeseed Bisakh				6	14	0
Rapeseed Jeth				7	0	0
Rapeseed Ready	6	12	0	7	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-5|8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134-1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £54-1|2.

Eastern Bank £7-1|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-3|4.

Conversion Loan £77-1|8.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-3|4.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-5|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 Sterling Loan £70-1|2.

Consols £55-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-1|2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—

Afloat sellers 50|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb.—

April shipment sellers 50|6.

Wheat, South Australian.—

Apl|May shipment buyers 52|6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—

May|June shipment value 52|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,

C. and F. Calcutta.—

July|Sept per cwt. 14|3.

Oct|Dec per cwt. 14|4-1|2.

C. and F. Bombay.—

July|Sept per cwt. 14|4.

C. and F. Karachi.—

July|Sept per cwt. 14|4-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 2.

Cottonsed, Bombay.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £9-5.

Castorseed, Bombay.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £17-7-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £18-7-6.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
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(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Insurance Companies' Conference, Central Bank Building, 3 p.m., Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presiding.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

SATURDAY, April 7.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Holy Saturday: Banks closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 5th April 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Ronald" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m (S. T.), at the Congress House.

HINDU SARVAJANIK VYAYAM SHALA.

Hanuman Jayanti will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday), at dawn when Mr. S. A. Mantri will preside. Also there will be an Indian Musical concert at 9 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA VYAYAM MANDAL.

Shree Hanuman Jayanti Utsav will be celebrated under the auspices of the above Mandal to-morrow (Thursday), at 8 p.m. at the Municipal Park, Lalbag, (behind the Parel Post Office), when some Lathi Feats will be exhibited.

FANCY FAIR.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the Gokhale Education Society's Lady Students' Hostel at Nasik will be opened at Ram Baug (C. P. Tank) at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), by Her Highness Lady Aga Khan.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA BRANCH.

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha and the Matunga Kreeda Mandal "Hanuman Jayanti" will be celebrated on the grounds of the Kreeda Mandal, near G. I. P. Railway Station at Matunga, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 a.m., under the presidentship of Seth Velji Lakhamsi.

THE GUJARAT HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The monthly report of patients treated at the Gujarat Homoeopathic Hospital, Ahmedabad for the month of March 1928 is as under:—

New Admissions 248; Hindus 2,685: Jains 1,041; Mussalmans 179; Parsis nil: Christians nil; Old and New Patients 3,627|248; Total 3,875.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

Hanuman Jayanti celebrations including Pooja will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-30 a.m. (S. T.), and Physical Demonstration on Friday (the 6th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, Khatri's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema when Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 10*, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 9, deaths 5; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of the Still-born) 88. Total mortality this day last year was 80.

*Including 1 case imported from Kalyan.

"A" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

An urgent meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 8th instant), to consider the following resolution, viz.:—That this meeting of "A" Ward District Congress Committee denounces in scathing terms the Constitution suggested by the All-Party Conference held at Delhi as undemocratic and framed to suit the interests of Indian Capitalists and land-lords", and also other resolutions.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Bombay Humanitarian League's prize distribution gathering will be held on Friday (the 6th instant), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bullion Exchange Hall, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, when Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas will distribute prizes to the successful candidates for the League's Prize Competition Schemes for Bombay Presidency High Schools and College students. Prize winners are required to be present at the above place at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association the "Rockefeller Malaria" Film will be shown by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker in Jhavari Buildings at Khetwadi on 4th and 5th inst. (Wednesday and Thursday), in Kapole Nivas Buildings at Khetwadi on 6th and 7th inst. (Friday and Saturday) and in Navarkar Lane at Girgaum on 8th and 9th inst. (Sunday and Monday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar will give magic lantern lectures in B. B. & C. I. Cement Chawl, Tardeo, on "Plague" on 5th inst. (Thursday) and on "Malaria" on 8th inst. (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION.

The annual social gathering of the Bombay Sindhi Association was held on Sunday evening in Madhaw Bag. There was a large and distinguished gathering of Sindhis of Bombay who gathered there and passed a very pleasant evening.

Seth Naraindas Assanmal presided on the occasion and the proceedings started with a prayer song. After welcoming the guests, the secretary and several other speakers addressed the gathering on various topics of social work and commercial questions. Many Sindhis gave displays of physical feats to the audience, who appreciated them well.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Military Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. under the direction of Mr. Sidney W. Henwood will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 Concert Overture, "Tanere de", Rassini; 2 Selection, "The Girl Friend", Rodgers; 3 Suite, "Signrd Jorsolfar" Greig; 4 Selection, "The Arcadians", Monckton; 5 Two extracts from Schuberts works; 6 Operatic selection, "Romeo and Juliet", Gounod; 7 The Dancing Tambourine, Gollit; 8 Musical comedy selection, "No No Nanette", Youmans.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 5th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umona" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

Friday the 6th April 1928 will be a Post Office holiday on account of Good Friday. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the combined offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJEE DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During 1927 Messrs. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, R. B. Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, Rao Saheb Maganlal D. Khakhar Kishordas P. Mangaldas and Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, Solicitor acted as Trustees of the above Charities. On the 1st day of January 1927 the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 1,61,478-12-3 adding to this the sum of Rs. 93,097-14-1 as received from rents of all the Trust properties, interest on Government Securities amounts received for wadi, deposits received from tenants, Boarders and for wadi and miscellaneous charges, etc. the total amounted to Rs. 2,54,576-10-4. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 73,454-5-5 as spent for the Boarding Institution, payments to widows and orphans, for sadavarat, Municipal taxes, Insurance premia, returns of deposits to tenants boarders and for wadi annuity to Shree Gokalnathjee Temple at Mangrol, General repairs to the Trust properties miscellaneous charges including the cost of erection of new W. C. at Bhasker Lane there was a net balance of Rs. 1,81,122-4-11 on 31-12-1927, of which Rs. 1,78,260-2-9 are invested in Government Securities.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' MEETING.

On Sunday evening the annual general meeting of the Bombay Press Workers Union was held at Congress House Girgaon, when Mr. Jhabvala presided. Mr. Joglekar the retiring Secretary of the Union read a report of the working of the Union in the course of which he gave an account of the membership of the Union as well as the financial budget.

Mr. Jhabvala thereafter explained how the Union should be run on the proper line and suggested means and ways to improve the lot of the workers in the press in Bombay. He also proposed that on his getting a satisfactory number of Press Workers in Bombay he would call a Conference of Press workers in Bombay shortly.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

(1) That the Union be registered under the Government of India Trade Union Act. (2) That the office of the Union be located at Lohar Chawl. 3) That Mr. Jhabvala be appointed President and Mr. Parasram Rane and Mr. Shankar Chawan should act Treasurer and Secretary of the Union respectively.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' CONFERENCE.

The programme of the Conference which open to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m., (S. T.), is as under:—

(1) Address by Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of R. Committee. (2) Election of President. (3) Presidential Address. (4) Formal Resolutions. (5) Reading of Papers on Insurance.

Papers:—The following papers have already been received for submission to the Conference:—

1. Insurance and its manifold services by Mr. B. J. Modi. 2. Prospects of Marine Insurance by Mr. W. Millard. 3. Some aspects of Life Insurance by Mr. K. S. R. Iyer. 4. Competition in Life Insurance by Mr. S. Kaboor. 5. Insurance Legislation by Pandit K. Santhanam. 6. Settlement of claims under life policies by Mr. Kanchanlal Varajdas. 7. Statistics in insurance business by D. H. Hirandani. 8. Why Non-Indian Insurance Companies still hold the Indian Market by Mr. R. J. Duff. 9. Life Insurance Investments—Some suggestions thereon by Mr. N. J. Ghor.

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INDIAN INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, President-elect of the All-India Insurance Conference which will hold its first session in the Central Bank Building, to-day.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Mr. K. S. Rama Chandra Iyer, Secretary of the Conference.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

THIEVES MOTOR AWAY AFTER THEFT

Another case of highway robbery has been reported to the Bombay City Police by a Parsi, who was robbed of Rs. 584-12 by the culprits before decamping in a motor car. Aderji Nawroji Maji, the complainant is employed as a bill-collector in the Parsi Gymkhana and was cycling along Queen's Road at about 9-30 p.m. on Monday. When he arrived near the Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Court, it is alleged, that he was stopped by two hooligans one of whom held the cycle bar while the other threatening him with a knife, if he raised an alarm, searched his coat pockets and relieved him of Rs. 584-12 The "badmashes" then escaped by a motor car which was standing close by. The complainant did not know the number of the motor car nor could he identify the culprits.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY

Mr. Nusserwanji Motabhoy Solicitor, reports to the police theft of cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000 from his residence at Gamdevi on Monday night.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL

UNSUCCESSFUL OBJECTION TO SALE OF PROPERTY

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court heard the suit filed by Jehangir Shapurji Tarapore, proprietor of the Taropore Studio at Dhobi Talao challenging the proposed sale of the building by its proprietors, the Bombay Book and Tract Society.

The defendant society has now contracted to sell the building to one Kavarana for Rs. 75,000. The plaintiff objects to the sale on the ground that by an oral agreement between him and Mr. Smith the secretary of the society in 1913, the plaintiff was given the right of first refusal if the property was offered for sale at that price.

His Lordship remarked that the case was one of great difficulty, because respectable man of integrity had given conflicting evidence. The members of the executive committee, Mr. Aston, now a judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh and Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, formerly a Presidency Magistrate and now the City Coroner had both deposed that they never heard of any such oral agreement as was claimed by the plaintiff.

On the other hand Mr. Smith, who was then secretary had supported the plaintiff's contention.

His Lordship remarked on the doubtful character of human testimony, however honest, especially in regard to events which happened a long time ago. He pointed out that there was no reference to the alleged agreement in the document of tenancy executed by the parties. Under the circumstances the Judge held the agreement not proved and set aside the plaintiff's objection.

The night Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, his wife locked him out. After Mr. Lincoln had knocked repeatedly, Mrs. Lincoln called out, "What have you been doing 'traipsing around till this hour of the night?"

"My Dear," said Mr. Lincoln, "I have just been nominated for President of the United States."

"Ahe", was Mrs. Lincoln's reply, "I thought you were drinking before; now I know it."

THEFT OF DIAMOND BROOCH

ACCUSED SENTENCED

A Sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment with an option of a fine of Rs. 30 was passed by the Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court at Girgaum on Monday morning in the case in which Dhanjishah Mankekji and Shavaksha Nassarwanji were charged with criminally misappropriating a diamond brooch belonging to Lady Cawasji Jehangir. The incident it will be remembered, occured at the Navjot Ceremony of the daughter Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, the Presidency Magistrate.

Among the two important witnesses examined on the day were Lady Cowasji Jehangir the owner of the brooch and Daljanji Muncherji Choksi, the Parsi shroff who discovered the theft.

Both the accused pleaded innocence when charged with the offence.

The Magistrate however disbelieved the defence and passed the above judgement.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, you are destined to become both noted and notorious. "Live dangerously" is the oft-quoted dictum of a German philosopher. The same is the sermon of the High Priest of Italy, Signor Mussolini; and the same, exactly the same, is your slogan, Monsieur de La Live vive dangerensementalini! To you the age of chivalry is not dead, but is still in its cradle, though it is rather too much lulled into sleep by the lullabies of some of our modern Knights, quite unlike the Knights Templars of old. In tram-cars or buses you jump up, like lack in the box, and gallantly yield your seat to a damsel, brown or black or white, blonde or brunette, while the whole motley crowd of passengers pretend they are myopic, or squint-eyed or day-blind. Even if a flapper lets her scented kerchief flap and fly out of the carriage window, you would not listen to the grandmotherly advice of the railway company: "Don't lean out of the carriage window," or "It is dangerous to—" etc., but boldly dart of the window after pulling the emergency chain and slowing the train a bit, and placing the article before her dainty feet. And a sweet smile is all that you care for, exactly like the typical "jo-hukamito" who sells his birthright, etc., and flatters the head of the province, gives out lakhs for flood or earthquake disaster relief in the West, just to win a gubernatorial smile at a levee or dinner party. Your greatest forte is abstention from dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying in the matrimonial market. It is said that "Cupid smiles most benignly on those who obey his command to wed with the least possibly delay." By hurrying up, you will be happy in your married life, while several of your contemporaries, that is school-fellows, will, after years of unsuccessful haggling in the great market be solemnly crying: "Khwaja le loe khabaria hamari, jat biti oomariya hamari, re" (O Khwaja, pray, remember and do something for me, my age (life) is passing away swiftly (without avail)!!

TO PUNJABEES.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

It has been decided that on the occasion of the Punjab Provincial Conference, which is to be held on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, April all ex-political sufferers be invited and an address be presented to them for their sacrifices to liberate India. It is therefore requested that every one in the Province who has sympathy with the national cause should find out the names and addresses of all such people including the heirs and relations of those who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom and communicate them to the secretary of the Provincial Political Conference.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

MANAGING COUNCIL FOR 1928

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association held, last week, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Council of Management for the current year. President: Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Vice-Presidents: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. N. V. Gokhale and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Members: The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. H. D. Nanavaty, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. F. J. Ginvala, Dr. D. A. De'Monte, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. E. R. Hirjibhedin, Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Mr. S. N. Guzdar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. C. Dinshaw, Mr. D. C. Driver, Mr. K. B. Roy, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. H. D. Banaji, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Mr. R. S. Dhondy, Mr. S. G. Warty, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Mr. D. N. Rege, Mr. C. A. Rebello, Mr. S. N. Gamadia, Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy, Mr. A. B. Vaidya, Mr. Purshottam Trieumdas, and Mr. Raman K. Desai. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. K. K. Dalal.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

TRADE'S COUNCIL'S DAMANDS REJECTED

On the requisition of Mr. K. N. Joglekar and six others, a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday at 7 p.m., Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Vice-President of the Committee presiding. The subject of the requisition was the consideration of the following demands:—

(1) That a sum of Rs. 250|- be paid to organise the masses, in connection with the May Day Celebration which is being organised by the Bombay Trades Council.

(2) That a sum of Rs. 200|- be paid to the Press Workers' Union as recommended by the Labour Sub-Committee for organisational purposes.

(3) That a sum of Rs. 500|- be paid to the Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal, for the Strike expenses, in connection with the Textile Mill Strike, and which is threatening to develop into a General Strike.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during its budget discussion rejected the demand for Rs. 250|- provided for in the annual budget under "Bombay Trades Council" and the consideration of a grant of Rs. 800|- under "Labour Sub-Committee was adjourned 'sine die'. According to rules of procedure of the Committee no subject on which the Committee had voted could be re-opened for discussion before the expiry of three months. But the Chairman remarked that with regard to the first demand these had been "a clever manipulation" and ruled that the demands were in order. The general discussion then commenced.

The attendance was fairly large and almost all the members present took part in the discussion which was extremely interesting, if also exciting. Mr. Joglekar, on behalf of the requisitionists, moved the first resolution. Member after member rose and put vollies of questions. The information was elicited that the funds of the Trades Council amounted to only Rs. 20. The discussion had not continued for long when closure was moved and accepted. On being put to vote the resolution demanding Rs. 250|- for the Bombay Trades Council was turned down by an overwhelming majority.

The second resolution also met with the same fate. The information was elicited that the Press Workers' Union came into existence in March 1927. The fund to the credit of this Union was Rs. 38|- and Mr. Joglekar confessed that for the past few months there was no income even by way of subscription. It was further stated by the Secretary, Mr. Nimbkar, that this demand was considered by the Labour Sub-Committee which had recommended it to the B. P. C. C. This item was not included in the budget, as it was included in the general demand of Rs. 800|- under "Labour Sub-Committee".

Mr. Joglekar withdrew the third resolution.

The meeting was then dissolved.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI BEAT B. B. & C. I.

Yesterday Bhoota Singh's XI registered a fine victory over the B. B. & C. I. Railway by two goals to nil. It was a fast and exciting game with plenty of thrills and incidents, and the standard of hockey was quite good. Both teams possessed speed, and what made the game more enjoyable was the splendid spirit in which it was played.

There was a total absence of those objectionable tactics which of late have made some of our local teams notorious, and frequent applause from the crowd showed how much they enjoyed the game.

But no matter how good a game is there is always present in the crowd that individual who is ever ready to scream out: "Play the game" when a perfectly innocent and bona-fide infringement has been committed. This is thoughtless and mischievous conduct and far from fostering good clean rivalry between the teams, it rather creates that bad blood which is likely to spoil the best of games. It would be more appropriate if the rowdy element could be prevailed upon to taste of its own element and then perhaps it could play the game to better purpose.

The game was keenly contested all through and both sides had a fair share of the exchanges. Indeed it would have not been beyond their merits if the railway had scored, for they were frequently in the visitors' area and on more than one occasion were on the point of scoring. The outstanding feature of the game was the fine display of the visitors' half back line all of whom played a tireless game. Jagir Singh was especially outstanding for his spoiling tactics and it was good to see how he supported his forwards. Another player who showed up to advantage was the full back Ranken. Atma Singh did not have much to do, but he undoubtedly saved his side by stopping some hot shots when everything appeared to point to a goal. The forward line felt the loss of Disney who was unable to play, but the others played up manfully and it was their speed and opportunism which enabled them to score. Jagat Singh was the best forward and scored both the goals.

For the losers Gabriel and Lindsay played a sterling game in the defence, while Sequeira, the pivotal man, was always prominent. The forwards were not allowed much scope by a watchful opposing half-back line.

In the first half the Railwaymen showed up well and the Visitors' defence was keenly tested. Midway through the moiety a sudden raid by that speedy forward Jagat Singh resulted in the first goal being scored. A ding dong continued up to the interval. On resuming the game the B. B. and C. I. monopolised play for a time and Atma Singh saved good shots by Muller and Willis. Another dangerous raid by the Visitors' forwards saw Jagat Singh scoring the second goal with a rather feeble shot which the goalie stopped. Up and down play was maintained till the end.

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI .... 2 goals
B. B. & C. I. ..... nil.

Bhoota Singh's XI:—Atma Singh; Ranken and Gupta; Jagir Singh, Hind and Ramdayal; Matcher, Jagat Singh, Lovett, Mohamed Khan and Sher Singh.

B. B. & C. I.:—Leach; Lindsay and Gabriel; Corr, Sequeira and Reuben; Arklie, Willis, Muller, Fairman and Brown.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Poona Muslims vs. Customs, 4-15.
Bombay Gym. vs. B. E. S. Old Boys, 5-30.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.
NEW YORK.

	April 3.
Previous Closing Rate	19.31
To-day's Opening Rate	19.36
Difference	+.5
To-day's closing rate	19.26
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL.

	April 3.
Previous Closing Rate	10.16
To-day's Opening Rate	10.27
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.30
Difference	+.14
Proach Expectation	362-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1928.

TASKS BEFORE THE COUNTRY

The Simon Commission has come and gone but, let it not be forgotten, is coming back in October. The country has thus full six months in which time to strengthen further the boycott movement in the light of past experience and to make that movement impregnable against the insidious designs on it by officials and their hangers-on. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said the other day at a political dinner at Cawnpore: "There are insidious attempts being made at the present moment to demoralise some of our politicians. I have got documents to that effect in my pocket at the present moment, which I have shown to Mr. Chintamani." Both Dr. Sapru and Mr. Chintamani, therefore, urged that the boycott propaganda should be maintained at its fullest strength till Government actually concede the demands of the people. About the need for keeping up the propaganda there are no two opinions among those who believe in the boycott. Nobody is disposed to rest on his oars. The real question is how the boycott can be best intensified. In solving this question the experiences of the last few months will afford useful guidance. Our biggest handicap till now has been the lack of one central all-parties' organisation with provincial and district branches, specifically charged with the conduct of the boycott. Such an organisation could not be set up owing partly to doubts in the minds of some about the status of Indians in the Commission scheme and partly to the preoccupations of many leaders in the Councils. But now no shadow of doubt is left about the wholly subordinate position of Indians in the scheme and for the next few months there will be no distractions of the Councils. So leaders have already begun to consider the formation of an All-Parties' Boycott League. There should be no further delay in its formation. The question has been asked whether the constituent parties of the League should surrender their freedom to supplement or modify the programme of the League. We would suggest that rather than delay the formation of the League it should forthwith be formed on the present basis of the constituent parties retaining their freedom. We have no doubt that in view of the general consensus of opinion among the boycott parties, they will soon fall in line with the working of the League.

Another difficulty that the Nationalists experienced in the last few months was due to differences of opinion about the partial extension of the boycott to the Councils under the Congress mandate. The Independents and Responsivists have not followed the policy of intermittent walk-outs. Even the Swarajists have been compelled to strain the letter of the mandate and to seek exemptions from its operation. The resulting inconsistency and uncertainty have often disconcerted the allies of Congressmen in the Councils. Lala Lajpat Rai says: "In spite of the great victories which the non-official side won against Government in this session (of the Assembly) the Opposition always suffered from the uncertainty produced by the Congress Party's decisions of walk-outs and walk-ins. The uncertainty of their presence sometimes paralysed the action of the Opposition. But for this uncertainty, the Government defeats would have been larger in number and more demoralising for them in effect." What Government gained through the absence of the Congress Party the Party lost. It may be asked what this has to do with the boycott of the Commission. The reply is that we have arrived at a stage in the struggle with Government when a popular defeat on any front must needs react on the boycott front. The differences of opinion among the Madras Swarajists, with regard to the Congress mandate, sedulously exploited by officials, and the consequent indiscipline in the Congress Party have been responsible in no small measure for the failure of the censure motion against the Ministers. And this failure has inevitably reacted on the boycott movement. We, therefore, once more endorse the Bombay Swaraj Party's appeal to the Working Committee at least to go back to the Gauhati mandate. This change will bring the boycott parties nearer to each other in their political outlook, strengthen the Opposition to Government in the Councils and may pave the way for the unification of all parties under the aegis of the Congress. The extension of the boycott movement to the boycott of foreign cloth and selected British goods presents less difficulties than the Council boycott. The Congress is substantially agreed on this subject. And though the parties outside the Congress have not till now shown much enthusiasm towards this boycott, they have not opposed it either, and may be trusted to fall in line with the Congress when it makes some real progress in the boycott.

There is still one more question of sovereign importance. Dr. Sapru said at the dinner referred to above that he was not content with a mere boycott agitation. "You may carry on," he said, "any agitation that you like with regard to constitutional issues, but there is one bigger agitation that you have got to carry on and that is the agitation among yourselves for national unity." Dr. Sapru here put his finger upon the most vital need of the country. Turning to the problem of minorities in connection with national unity, he said: "Unless you are able to satisfy the minorities—and I say that the obligation of the Hindus is greater than that of the Mahomedans, because they are in the majority—and unless you are able to solve your own social problems about the depressed classes and the untouchables, I do not see any real prospect for any real genuine constitutional advance. And any constitution that you may get will certainly not arouse any interest in me, because I do feel, howsoever good, howsoever perfect, howsoever ideal your constitution may be, unless you have got the support of the minorities and unless you command the confidence of those whom in your vanity you may describe as depressed classes, your constitution will not be worth a day's purchase." We need hardly say that we whole-heartedly endorse these sentiments so eloquently expressed. Dr. Sapru next went on to show how the minorities came to be the ruin of the Eastern States of Europe, how the Armenians were responsible in a very large measure for the break-up of Turkey and how to-day, due to the foresight of that great man—"one of the biggest men in the world"—Mustafa Kemal Pasha,—the Armenians had now come to be among his best supporters in Turkey. Would that the words of Dr. Sapru and the lessons he drew from history could evoke a sympathetic response from the whole of India. The All-India Hindu Maha Sabha that is to meet shortly at Jubbulpore can achieve a miracle if it chooses. The Hindus hold the key to national victory and honour in the palm of their hands. On the day they grant to the untouchables all the civic rights and social amenities enjoyed by the caste Hindus, on the day they in a body endorse the new Congress-League Pact, the victory is won.

CROCODILE TEARS.

The League of Nations Covenant drafted in 1925 to provide for the control of the international traffic in arms remains unratified to this day, the Big Powers being the guilty parties in this respect because they have adopted an attitude of "After you" when they are pressed to put its terms into actual practice. This is what came out in the long reply Sir Austen Chamberlain gave in the House of Commons to interpellations demanding from the Baldwin Government the reason why Britain had not yet ratified the Convention and suggesting that the civil wars in China continued to be possible because of the ease with which the contesting parties could obtain arms from foreign Powers. Sir Austen Chamberlain contended that Britain was not at fault in not being able to provide an effective embargo on the import of arms into China. He considered that the only operative instrument for controlling the arms traffic so far was the China Arms Embargo Agreement of 1919 and shed crocodile tears over the lamentable situation which prevailed in China under which the warring generals could secure arms from Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and the Soviet, whom the British Foreign Secretary designated as the "principal arms-supplying States." This is hardly fair to these States, when it is notorious that Britain, America and France also do a large and profitable business in China in importing arms and ammunition into that country. Sir Austen Chamberlain would have the whole world believe that Britain was doing her level best in getting the Convention of 1925 simultaneously ratified, but that States like Czecho-Slovakia stood in the way. He had to admit, however, that the German Minister had expressed the readiness of his Government to sign any agreement arrived at by the Powers, but he made no mention of what the American attitude on the subject is. The argument of a small State like Czecho-Slovakia that it should not suffer in revenue from this profitable traffic while the business interests of the Big Powers made fortunes out of it, is reasonable and comprehensible. The great question is what Britain and France mean to do to secure the prohibition of the international traffic in arms. It was pointed out in the Continental Press only a few months ago that General Chang-Tso-lin had secured quite a flotilla of bombing aeroplanes from France. Britain cannot honestly say that her merchants have ceased to export arms to China. America will be quite willing to take an effective part in making the embargo really operative if only Britain takes the lead in the movement and secures the alliance of France in this humane cause which will automatically reduce the mischief of armed internecine strife in China.

TRADING ON IGNORANCE

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is reported to have stated in the House of Commons that he was informed that the Far East textile market "was distinctly better," that India "showed continued improvement" and that in his opinion "the trend of purchasing power of India was towards a rise." What the Far East position is on the whole we do not know, but relatively to India, Japan has considerably improved. Thanks to the callousness of the Government of India, the textile imports from Japan have increased from 232 million yards in 1926 to 332 million yards in 1927. As regards the "continued improvement" in India, we think even the Government of India would regard the opinion as an unkind joke. For they cannot ignore the stern fact that in spite of more and more machinery being kept idle, stocks have continued to increase and were last year as much as 45,000 bales over the figures of the previous year. But, of course, the "improvement" to which Sir Philip refers is that from the point of view of Lancashire which gains in proportion as the Government of India refuse to give adequate protection to the indigenous textile industry and the people of India refuse to boycott foreign cloth. As for the "trend of purchasing power of India towards a rise", is it a concomitant of the admitted increasing unemployment in India or is the trend due to Government's forced up exchange, which by lowering prices has filched out 12 per cent. from the agriculturist's return on his produce? Sir Philip is only trading upon the proverbial ignorance of the House of Commons of the true conditions in India.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION

The magnificent donation of Rs. 15 lakhs, which Sir Cowasji Jehangir has made for founding a Public School for Parsi boys is not the first of its kind in the history of Parsi philanthropy but it brings into relief once again the fact that in proportion to its numerical strength the Parsi community has devoted a much greater portion of its wealth to public good than any other community not only in India but in every part of the world. Nor is it the first time that the Readymoney family has given such splendid lead to wealthy members of sister communities as regards the use to which their riches can be put. We shall defer our comments on the scheme of the public school until its details are published. Meanwhile we congratulate the Parsi community on possessing philanthropists of the generous-mindness and public spirit of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

WRONG TACTICS

The "Hitavada" of Nagpur refers to the dissatisfaction which certain members of the Nationalist Party in the C. P. Council feel at not being allowed full freedom to press cuts in the Budget relating to Transferred subjects, as, according to the policy agreed upon by this Party, if a motion is carried against the Ministers they would be justified in regarding this adverse vote as a vote of censure against them compelling them to resign. As the Ministers depend upon their continuance in office on the support of the Nationalist Party and as they have declared their attitude of loyally standing by the decision of the C. P. Legislature in refusing co-operation with the Simon Commission, it will be deplorable if fissiparous tendencies amongst their supporters weakened the strength of their position. We are confident the mal-contents will realise that at this particular juncture what is essential is to strengthen the hands of the Nationalist Ministers in the interest of solidarity in the boycott movement.

THE OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE

UNIVERSITY VINDICATES ITS SELF-RESPECT

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

The Bombay University Senate at its special meeting held on 31st March considered the merits of the very-much-objected-to-Clause 5 and passed by a majority of 31 against 19, the amendment standing in the name of Professor R. N. Bhagwat, as a substantive proposition, earnestly recommending to His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his assent from the Bill, recently passed by the Legislative Council, on the ground that the amended Clause 5 of the Bill seriously affects the independence of the University. The Senate, in passing the above resolution, has reconfirmed its previous decision regarding the principle of not giving visitorial powers to a single individual, be he the Viceroy, or the Chancellor, as is now the case, and in so doing the Senate has preserved its dignity and vindicated its self-respect, against the insidious attacks of an influential camarilla, working solely on the principle of expediency of Constitution-making, without caring for such abstract things as the honour and self-respect of the University. The graduates who raised a storm of protest all over the Presidency against the misrepresentation of their views, will be both glad and proud to learn that, though Mehtas and Gokhales are dead, there are equally self-respecting members in the Senate to-day, men like Kane, Kanitkar, Natarajan and Shah, Viegas, Wadia, Nadgir and Murzban, to mention only a few, who have not faltered nor hesitated to raise their manly protest against an indignity, which every self-respecting man is bound to resent.

PERNICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

The question is not whether the powers so given would be used in practice or not, or whether a particular Viceroy or Chancellor is a god among men or not. This is absolutely irrelevant to the issue. Government demand the acceptance of a most pernicious principle when they desire an admission from the democratised legislatures and the now-to-be-democratised University that, because of their democratic nature, the members of the Senate are likely to act in such a perverse way as would be "not in conformity with the Act and Regulations" and, therefore, it was absolutely necessary for Government to have a guillotine power to keep these Senators with unconstitutional-propensities in check. What a sad commentary it is on the much-praised principle of democratising the University and its consequent advantages! Mr. Kane, discussing the new clause, conclusively proved that whilst so far the Government with the Minister and the Executive Council decided the fate of the University, in future that power was conferred upon a single individual; he further contended that the present University Bill conferred extremely larger powers on the Chancellor and was much more retrograde than the Curzonian University Act of 1904, and he regretted that the University's representative in the Legislative Council had not dealt with them fairly on this point. Dr. Viegas joined Mr. Kane and launched a vigorous attack against this clause, on the grounds of tradition, honour and self-respect, which, he said, made it imperative for the Senate to request His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his sanction from the Bill. He said he could not imagine a more wanton and more cruel attack upon the University than the one which was launched against its independence, after an honourable career of seventy years and he indignantly asked, what had the University done that it invited upon itself such a Statutory power to fetter and manacle it.

MISCHIEVOUS POSITION.

The obnoxious character of this new clause is to be further gauged by the opposition it met with from Mr. Natarajan, who though willing not to object to such powers being given to the Viceroy, did not hesitate in saying that the new powers put the relations of the Chancellor with the University in a mis-

(Continued on page 9.)

CULTURAL RELATION BETWEEN INDIA AND PERSIA.

BULLETIN OF THE IRAN LEAGUE.

Three different associations have been operating in Bombay for closer rapprochement between India and Persia. Two of them, the old Zoroastrian Amelioration Society and the Iran-i-Anjuman, definite and restricted in their aims, have contributed solidly towards the educational improvement of the Zoroastrians in Persia. Indeed, but for the Amelioration Society, of which the founder was the first Dinshah Petit, Baronet, and the President is the present successor in title, it is quite conceivable that the race of Zoroastrians would have been extinct in the land of its birth. The Iran-i-Anjuman, with Mr. D. J. Irani at its head, has latterly been awakening unusual academic interest in the teachings of Zoroaster throughout Persia by the translation into Persian, for the first time, by Aga Poure Dawud of some of the Parsi scriptures. The third and the youngest society is the "Iran League." It has more catholic aims and directs its energy towards the broader field of furthering closer cultural relations between India and Persia in general. It is the impetus given by the Society which led many, including the President, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshah, to visit Persia, a country which was formerly believed to be infested with robbers and a victim of hopeless anarchy. The success of the "Iran League" with its branches in Karachi, Broach and Calcutta, has encouraged its promoters to supply a very long-felt want. It has at last decided to have an organ of its own.

LONG AND CONTINUOUS EXISTENCE.

The present population of Zoroastrians in Persia is about 10,000 souls. Dupre (1807-1809) and Kinneir (1810) register the number of Zoroastrians in Persia, and put it down at 4,000 families. Trezel (1807-9) raises it to 8,000 "Guebres" in Yezd and in the neighbouring villages: Christie (1919) and Fraser (1821) count about 3,000 families in Yezd and in the surrounding places. Petermann (1854) counts 3,000 families, of whom 1,200 men are in Yezd; Goldsmid (1865), 4,500 "Guebres" in Yezd and Kerman; and

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of The Day

Wintertonian Arrogance.

Earl Winterton turns down in arrogant language Mr. Thurtle's request that he should use his influence so that the Government of India should not keep Opposition members of the House of Commons touring in India under police surveillance. He will not even concede the point that it was insulting to the dignity of an M. P. that C. I. D. reporters should infest meetings he addressed in India and take down reports of his speeches. Presumptuous Tories imagine that Labour members are well served if they are treated as political suspects in India. Mr. Thurtle narrated in the lobby of the House of Commons how he was regarded as the most dangerous character in India and was shadowed all over the country. But it is a pity that Imperialists in Britain do not realise that this policy defeats its own purpose. Apart from the waste of public funds in India in maintaining a number of C. I. D. men, the system has the effect of creating greater sympathy for nationalism by its harassing methods—the very thing Imperialism wishes to put down.

Three Lakhs To Save Ten Thousand.

The debate in the Bengal Legislative Council on the demands for the Public Works Department throws a lurid light on the anxiety of officialdom in Bengal to relieve unemployment in England at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. It brings out, as Mr. Nalani Ranjan Sarkar pointed out in his speech proposing a cut in the demand for grant for Civil Works, how the Minister-in-Charge of the Department was submitting tamely to bureaucratic pressure. A tender for the construction of the Bengal Council Chamber was accepted for 19 lakhs in preference to one for 16 lakhs on the excuse that the firm offering the lower tender would take four months longer to complete the work. The rent that the Council would have to pay for four months for the present building comes to about eleven thousand rupees and "even admitting it was in session for all the four months" the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" remarks, "the Government to save this sum, accepted a tender which would cost three lakhs more than the lowest tender". But the extravagance does not stop here. A firm of British architects was to be engaged to prepare detailed plans for the new building at a fee of 8 1/4 per cent. of the total cost of the building. Another British firm was to be appointed to draw up the estimates of cost alone at a fee of Rs. 40,000. This is how the Indian ryot's money is wasted to provide employment for Britishers.

Welcome Signs.

The rousing reception accorded to the party of the members of the Legislative Assembly in the Frontier Province is a welcome reminder to the bureaucracy that Hindus as well as Muslims are united in demanding urgent reform in the administrative and legislative machinery of the Province. At Dera-Ismail Khan the placards exhibited in honour of the visit of the party contained the significant announcement "Do not be misled: Hindus and Muslims want Reforms." This should be an eye-opener to Sir Denys Bray. He can no longer continue to camouflage the Government unwillingness to introduce Reforms in the Frontier Province by saying that the Hindus observe a "conspiracy of silence" in the matter. It is gratifying to note that at the huge public meeting at Dera-Ismail Khan to welcome the Nationalist leaders, the town was congratulated by the visitors on the harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims. Under a reformed administration there is every chance for such unity to cement itself further.

In A Worthy Cause.

The admirable and practical suggestion made by the Viceroy in declaring open the Hospital and Refuge established by the Delhi Branch of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that there should be a central non-official organisation to look after the welfare of the dumb creatures deserves serious consideration at the hands of our philanthropists and humanitarians. It is but too true that this humanitarian work depends, as the Viceroy pointed out, far too often on an individual or two for its success in a particular place, and that the moment the individual support is removed, the work suffers. A central organisation will give continuity and stability to this welfare work which needs urgent expansion in India. It should not be impossible, if an earnest all-India effort is made to do so, to found a central body for this purpose.

Anomalous.

Elsewhere we publish an article on "Boycott of British Goods" by Mr. M. H. Vakil, but we fail to understand his attitude towards the boycott of foreign cloth and towards the newly started Boycott League in Bombay. At the public meeting on Thursday last, when the League was inaugurated, Mr. Vakil seconded the resolution to found the League to carry on "the boycott of British goods and particularly of all foreign cloth." He was then appointed one of the Secretaries of the League. Now he writes, of course, in his individual capacity, permitting the use of foreign cloth other than British. He also proposes a pledge boycotting among other British articles, "British cotton cloth except my existing stock". That is, he would permit even British woollen cloth. We shall not here discuss the merits of this pledge, but we cannot help noticing that it is a dilution of the resolution which he seconded and to carry out which he was appointed a Secretary of the Boycott League.

Another Women's University.

The Associated Press has wired but a six-line message about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laying the foundation stone of the Allahabad Women's University. We wish that fuller particulars about the University were made available to the public, if only in view of the great importance of the subject. However, we are glad to learn that a new Women's University is inaugurated in the United Provinces. In all probability it will be on the lines of Mr. Karve's University at Poona. U. P. sorely needs special educational facilities for women as only .55 per cent. of the women of the province are literate. The remarkable success of the Poona University warrants the hope that the new venture will soon be popular.

The Failed Matriculates.

A correspondent writes:—

"Unemployment in the ranks of graduates and under-graduates is bad enough in all conscience. There is, however, a greater army of unemployed in the multitude of failed matriculates who find the doors of offices bolted and barred against them since graduates can be secured on easy terms for the employer. There appears to be no valid argument against employing these men in jobs that are at present filled by illiterate workers. Take, for instance, the average police constable. Compared with the bobbies of cities in Europe, our "peela-pagdis" lag far behind in intelligence, tact and, in not a few cases, in honesty. This is inevitable so long as these men are plunged in illiteracy or enjoy at best a smattering of the three R's. If recruitment to their ranks were extended to our failed matriculates, we would soon cease to growl at the petty corruption that appears to be a running sore with the subordinate police all over India. The experiment is worth a trial. Of course, the pay and prospects will have to be sufficiently attractive but the recruitment of, say, a hundred men to start with, will tone up the present type of policemen and prove to be a sound investment of public money."

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

COMMONS' DISCUSSION ON DEPRESSED POSITION

"CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN INDIAN MARKET"

PLEA FOR SCHEME OF AMALGAMATION

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw opened discussion on the depressed position of the Lancashire cotton trade. He moved a resolution urging an exhaustive Government inquiry from the capitalisation of mills to the merchanting of cloth. He pointed out that they had heard a great deal in connection with the cotton industry in Japan and India, but he was very doubtful whether the Indian employer really had advantage in respect of actual wages and cost over the employer in Britain.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister thought that a Government enquiry at present would be about the least hopeful thing for the Lancashire trade. The Report of the Balfour Committee would be published in a few weeks. It comprised a complete review of the textile trades. It would be followed by the final report, making general recommendations as regards policy. He expressed the opinion that the Government enquiry would immediately stifle activity and put the industry on its defence.

Proceeding Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister thought that the best way to deal with freight rates was to follow the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee that the representative trade and shippers' organisations should endeavour to settle the matter and leave the questions of principle to the Committee. He believed that the inquiry would eliminate gambling in cotton futures, which was the chief cause of speculation. He was informed that the Far East market was distinctly better, and that India showed continued improvement. He was of opinion that the trend of purchasing power of India was towards a rise. He agreed that a large and considered scheme of amalgamation was desirable.

Mr. Waddington expressed the opinion that if instead of establishing an enquiry here, Government influenced the Government of India to adopt larger schemes of irrigation. railways, roads and education they would do a very great good to Lancashire.

Mr. Shaw's motion was rejected.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS OF COMMONS.

SHADOWED BY SLUENTH HOUNDS OF C I D,

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thurtle asked Lord Winterton to use his influence so that the Government of India shall not keep Opposition members of the House of Commons under surveillance during their visits to India, or allow police to take reports of their speeches.

Lord Winterton, refusing, said Lord Birkenhead would be disinclined to interfere with the discretion of the Government of India who were responsible for law and order. If they felt it necessary to take particular action with regard to a particular person, they were fully entitled to do so.—Reuter.

MR. THURTLE SHADOWED BY POLICE

LABOUR M. P. REGARDED AS MOST DANGEROUS CHARACTER

LONDON, April 2.

Mr. Thurtle interviewed in the lobby with regard to his questions in Commons explained that these related to his personal experiences during his recent visit. He was astonished to find that he was regarded in India as the most dangerous character. Whenever he addressed public meetings there were police reporters taking down his statements fully. He had good reason to believe that he was shadowed all over country.—Reuter.

CENSORSHIP IN IRAQ

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 2.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy with regard to the delay in press messages and telegrams to England from Iraq. Mr. Amery said that the High Commissioner for Baghdad stated that under the long-standing arrangement Baghdad telegraph office informed a member of his staff by telephone the gist of any press messages for issue from Baghdad which "prima facie" might appear to give an exaggerated or misleading account of any important occurrence. The object of the procedure was to enable the High Commissioner if he considered it advisable to acquaint the correspondent concerned with the true facts. The occasion for such a procedure had only arisen about twice a year and resultant delay in transmission of messages might have been one or two hours at the utmost. There was no other censorship whatever, and the High Commissioner was not informed of inward messages. Commander Kenworthy said that the British tax-payer wanted unbiassed information from Mesopotamia, not Government dope. Mr. Amery repeated that there was no interference and correspondents remained free to send whatever they chose.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN ARABIA

IRAQ GOVT. RESPONSIBLE

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Thomas asked whether the recent trouble in Arabia was traceable to action of the Iraq Government in building a fort at the desert wells as Busaiya. Mr. Amery replied that he was aware that Ibn Saud had protested against it. It was merely the intelligence post armed with thirteen policemen and not a fort. He was satisfied that the action of the Iraq Government was perfectly correct and the construction of the post in no way infringed the provisions of Article Three of Uqair Protocol which prohibited fortification of wells "in the vicinity of the morder."

The post under reference was at least 75 miles from the Iraq-Nejd frontier. The establishment of this and similar small police posts elsewhere equally remote from the frontier was originally undertaken by the Iraq Government in consequence of Ibn Saud's complaints that a section of Shammar tribe which had recently settled in Syria were permitted to raid the Nejd territory through a narrow corridor connecting Iraq with Transjordan. There had been no Shammar raids into Nejd since the posts were established. Mr. Amery reminded Sir Robert Thomas that the present trouble originated in a wanton attack on Busaiya by Akhwan tribesmen who massacred the tribesmen there.—Reuter.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO HEDJAZ.

THE QUESTION OF ISSUING LICENSE

LONDON, April 2.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Williams, for the Board of Trade, said that no application for license to export arms and ammunition to Hedjaz territory was at present being considered. He would follow the usual practice of consulting the Foreign Office and the Service Department concerned in the event of a further application; but he was not prepared to prejudge a decision.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

COLLAPSE DEPLORED

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Raja Rishee Case Law deplored the collapse of the Bengal National Bank and said that it would add to numerous difficulties in the path of industrial and commercial progress of Bengal. Referring to the Reserve Bank Bill debacle, he hoped that pending the establishment of a Reserve Bank Government would delegate to the Imperial Bank the power of note issue and the keeping of the paper currency reserve so that it might function as a fultfledged bankers' bank.—A. P.

WAR LORD OF NORTH CHINA RETIRES

WU-PEI-FU GOES TO MONASTERY AND A BONZE

LONDON, April 2.

Peking.—Chinese newspapers report that Wu-Pei-Fu has retired to a monastery in Thibet as a bonze.—Reuter.

EVIDENCE BEFORE BUTLER COMMITTEE

PRINCES TO TAKE LEGAL OPINION

SUMMER TRIP TO ENGLAND

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Alfred Knox, Earl Winterton said it was understood that certain ruling princes would unofficially visit England in summer to take legal opinion regarding the evidence which they desire to submit before the Indian States Committee here on matters covered by its terms of reference. Neither these nor other matters which were 'still subjudice' as far as the Committee was concerned and which had not yet been officially considered would be discussed by the Princes with the India Office or the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

MOTOR CRASHES INTO TREE

1 KILLED; 2 INJURED

LONDON, April 2.

Belleville (Sur Saone)—Viscount Trematon and one of his companions have been injured, while another companion was killed in a motor accident near here on the Paris-Lyons road. The car crashed into a tree. The Viscount is in hospital. It is believed that he is seriously hurt.

Viscount Trematon was making a motor tour of France. The name of his companion who was killed is Mr. Kenneth Maddocks.

VISCOUNT TREMATON'S HEALTH.

The British Embassy has announced that Viscount Trematon's condition is satisfactory and that he is allowed to take nourishment and smoke a cigarette.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM'S SUCCESS

LONDON BEATEN BY 5 GOALS TO 2.

LONDON, April 2.

In a Hockey match the Indian Hockey Team beat London, by five goals to two.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN SEAPLANE.

FLYING OFFICER AND TWO OTHER'S KILLED

LONDON, April 3.

Hong Kong.—Explosion occurred in seaplane piloted by Flying Officer Hale while he was attempting to land on the Aircraf tcarrier Hermes. Hale and his co-flyers Flight-Lieutenant Graham and telegraphist Jackson were killed.—Reuter.

MINERS' RELIEF FUND

DONATIONS FROM KING AND QUEEN.

FORTY COLLIERIES TO BE CLOSED

LONDON, April 3.

His Majesty the King has given 500 sterling and the Queen, 250 to the fund opened by the Lord Mayors of London, Cardiff, and Neweastle, for the relief of women suffering from depression in coal mines and to facilitate the movement of boys from the coalfields for employment elsewhere. It is expected that forty Collieries in Scotland. half of them being in Lanarkshire, will be closed, the Scottish owners having started the pooling system for the purpose of closing the unprofitable collieries.—Reuter's Special.

ATLANTIC FLEET BATTLE MANOEUVRES.

KING AMANULLA WITNESSES SUBMARINE ATTACKS

LONDON, April 3.

King Amanullah embarked on board the H. M. S. Nelson at Portland to witness the Atlantic Fleet battle manoeuvres. He saw diving gun attacks by submarines who engaged Nelson with blank ammunition. Destroyers bore down upon Nelson and fired torpedoes while cruisers stationed ahead of Nelson engaged them in the tense battle.

AMANULLA PAYS PRIVATE VISIT TO KING

TOUR OF STATE APARTMENTS

LONDON, April 2.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan motored from London to Windsor Castle on a private visit to the King and Queen who greeted them at the Sovereign's entrance. The visitors toured the State apartments, and were much impressed by their outstanding features such as arms, armour and decorative paintings. After lunching with King George and Queen Mary privately, King Amanullah and Queen Souriya visited the guard-room.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL RADIO TELEPHONY DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, April 3.

Hague.—A demonstration of radio-telephony between Hague and Batavia during the week-end was very successful. Voices could be readily recognised and there was perfect audibility in both directions.—Reuter.

FOUND GUILTY ON ALL CHARGES.

DANIEL DISMISSED FROM SHIP

COURT MARTIAL'S JUDGMENT

LONDON, April 3.

Gibraltar.—The courtmartial of Daniel was reopened to-day. Major Attwood commanding the battalion of Marines, formerly on Collards staff, gave evidence describing the dance incident. He expressed the opinion that if he had not threatened to take action on the matter he would have had considerable difficulty in maintaining discipline among the marines. It was witness whom Daniel had formerly reprimanded for referring to the incident after it had been closed. Witness said that ward room was indignant and resentful at the "insult" and tere was a feeling that if something was not done there would be trouble in the ship.—Reuter.

FOUND GUILTY BY COURT MARTIAL

LONDON, April 3.

Gibraltar.—Daniel has been found guilty by the courtmartial.—Reuter.

DISMISSED FROM SHIP AND SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, April 3.

Gibraltar.—Daniel has been dismissed from ship and severely reprimanded.—Reuter.

Gibraltar.—Daniel was found guilty on all charges.—Reuter.

MR. KIMBALL'S SPEECH FOR DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 3

Gibraltar.—Mr. Kimball in his speech for the defence declared that if the court's finding was 'guilty' the belief prevalent among the junior rangs in the Navy that a complaint meant punishment would be strengthened The prosecutor in his speech impressively contended that the charges were proved.

The Court deliberated for sixtyfive minutes. After the verdict was delivered Daniel's past record was read and the court again adjourned to consider the punishment. It returned after half an hour Collard was not present when the sentence was read and the court dissolved.

TO REMAIN ON HALF PAY.

Cormorant is the sloop to which Daniel was appointed after he left the Royal Oak. To-day's sentence does not mean his dismissal from service. Daniel will remain on half-pay until it pleases the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint him to another ship or post.—Reuter.

CAPT. DEWAR'S EVIDENCE

DANIEL'S LETTER WRITTEN BY HIS

LONDON, April 2.

Gibraltar.—Daniel did not disagree with witnesses for prosecution about discipline, but they meant the obeying of orders while he meant another sort of discipline which he called morale. He said the Lieutenant Commanders whom he consulted told him that his report did not overstate events. The Navigation Officer agreed that unless the incidents were totally stopped there was no chance of getting good morale in the ship. After the Court of Inquiry had removed him from the ship he went to London, called at the Admiralty, and wrote a letter which he handed to Major Altwood for rapid transmission to the ship's company. The Court queried the advisability, in Daniel's interest, of reading the letter. Mr. Kimball said it was not material, and the letter was not read.

Daniel, cross-examined, denied having known that his report to Dewar was intended for the Admiral. The Prosecutor read a passage from the minutes of the Court of Inquiry in which Daniel had said that he knew that the report would go to Admiral. Daniel agreed that his letter went beyond what he was asked to do. He agreed that he brought in extraneous matter and in doing so he took a serious step. He added that an easy way out would have been to say nothing as regards the reading of the Captain's letter in the wardroom. He knew no other way of securing evidence at a Court of Inquiry.

Dewar was the next witness. He considered that Daniel's letter was a proper one.

Bandmaster Barnacle confirmed Daniel's account of his interview with Collard.

Two bandsmen, Major of Marines and six other officers remain to be called for defence.

Dewar emphasised that Daniel's action in addressing the letter to him was the result of his (Dewar's) orders. Witness paid a tribute to Daniel's methods. He said when he (Dewar) arrived as Executive Officer, the "Royal Oak" was outwardly efficient, but in some ways it was a "sort of a dead ship." Daniel entirely altered the situation. Men became happier, officers keener and the ship generally more efficient.

Commander Brownlow and Lieut.-Commander O'Donnell gave evidence that they were consulted by Daniel regarding the points in his letter and they agreed with him.

Lieut.-Commander Murray said the dance incident caused intense indignation among officers. The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

SIR TEJ REPUDIATES.

NEVER MODIFIED HIS ATTITUDE.

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru repudiates the statement, which was appeared in the press that the plan of a Viceroy's Commission to meet the wishes of those Indians who were opposed to the Simon Commission had been supported by him. Sir Tej Bahadur adds that his attitude towards the Commission has been consistent. He might be wrong but he should not be understood to say that he has in the slightest degree modified it. "On the contrary, remarks like those of Sir John Simon and Lord Burnham make me inclined to the view that they are not prepared to face the situation boldly, and that they are building up their edifice upon self deception, wrong propaganda and exuberant eloquence, which can make no converts in political India."—A. P.

FIRE STILL CONTINUES

KARACHI PRESENTS SCENE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION

CONFLAGRATION WITNESSED MANY MILES AWAY

KARACHI, April 3

The fire which broke out in the Thole Produce Yard at three o'clock yesterday afternoon is still burning and is likely to do so for another twentyfour hours though there is no danger of its extending to the neighbouring area. The fire is gradually burning out and the vast heaps of grey, ashes remind one of a volcanic eruption. Fortunately the wind continued to remain due West after nightfall and the velocity fell to 6.9 miles per hour Had the wind changed to the East or North the result would have been disastrous for the whole of Karachi as it is in those two directions that much inflammable material is stored. Thousands of citizens many of whom travelled several miles, witnessed the conflagration, a gigantic tongue of flame leaping into the heavens thirty feet high. There was no diminution in the fiereceness of the fire until daybreak this morning when there were signs of waning. Several detachments of Indian and European soldiers were called out to assist the fire fighters but all they could do was to safeguard the neighbouring property and prevent looting.

ACCIDENT TO FIRE ENGINE.

At two o'clock this morning an accident occurred. A railway wagon while being loose-shunted near the scene of the fire crashed into the Merewether fire engine belonging to Karachi municipality severely damaging it. It is difficult to obtain a correct estimate of the total damage caused by fire but it has been definitely established at over half a crore of rupees. The items of damage which have been verified thus far are as follow: Jaswantrai and Sons, 14,000 bales of cotton valued at Rs 24,50,000, Dhani Ram Jindaram of Lyallpur, 2,200, bales of cotton valued at Rs. 3,85,000, Rampartap Ramchand 2,000 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 4,57,000 and R. B Brijlal Jagannath 6,000 bales of cotton valued at Rs. 10,50,000. The owners of the following properties have not yet been ascertained: Four thousand bags of wheat valued at 40,000 rupees, 4,000 bags of rapeseed valued at sixty thousand rupees and miscellaneous food grains and small quantities of cotton valued at Rs 30,000. It is understood that all the damage is covered by insurance mostly by Indian companies.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF RELIGION AND STATE

TURKISH REFORMERS' PLANS TAKE SHAPE

LONDON, April 3.

Constantinopole.—The plans of Turkish reformers to effect complete separation between religion and State have taken a concrete shape. Hundred and nine Deputies including Ismet Pasha and all ministers have signed a motion asking for the supression of the Articles in Constitution recognising Islam as the religion of the Turkish State and making the National Assembly responsible for the application of religious doctrines.—Reuter.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN AT RAMPUR

RAMPUR, April 2.

Sir Alexander Muddiman who arrived here on March 31 for two days' stay attended a State banquet on the 31st March given in his honour by the Nawab of Rampur. Replying to the toast His Excellency the Governor said the Government of India had always been able to rely on the Nawab of Rampur's loyalty and his relations with the U. P. Government had always been of the best.—A. P.

Madras, April 3rd.—The amalgamation of the existing Adi-Dravida Sabhas throughout the Presidency into a single representative body for all common purposes was discussed by the Adi-Dravida representatives at the Secretariat on a notice sent by the Labour Commissioner. It is understood they tentatively decided that a constituent body of 35 persons be formed to draft a Constitution.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

PESHAWAR, April 3.

The party of members of the Assembly who re visiting the Frontier spent a busy day to-day. In the morning all except Pundit Motilal Nehru had flights in Bristol Fighters. Mr. Arthur Moore flew to Landikhana. En route a party of Afridis headed by their chief Nawab of Ranjitsingh's time and Shinwaris headed by Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Khan welcomed them opposite Landikotal Fort. After inspecting the Durand line the party had lunch at Landikotal and whilst returning to Peshawar visited the Islamia College. Rai Bahadur Karamchand entertained them at a garden party which was also attended by Sir Norman Bolton.

In the evening at a public meeting the Indian members were presented with a welcome address on behalf of the citizens by the Congress and Khilafat Committees which uged the grant of fullfledged reforms. Pandit Motilal and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar laid stress on the Madras Congress resolution of preparedness to give reforms to the Frontier, but asked the people of this province to join the rest of India in the boycott of the Simon Commission. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar appealed to the Mahomedans to discharge their duties to the Hindu minority in the province as otherwise Swaraj even if obtained could not be maintained. The party dined with the Chief Commissioner at Government House.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO LILLOOAH SHOOTING

POLICE AND HIGH RAILWAY OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

CALCUTTA, April 3.

In the matter of two petitions making serious charges against police officers and E. I. railway officials in connection with the rioting and shooting at Bamungachee in which one Lillooah workshop employee was killed and five injured the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, to-day passed the following order:—

"The assistant superintendent of police and very high railway officers are accused in this case and it is necessary to hold an enquiry. The District Magistrate is holding an enquiry into the matter and it is not therefore necessary that I should hold a separate enquiry".—A. P.

HOW HUMAN LIFE IS FULFILLED.

PROBLEMS FOR BODY, MIND AND SOUL

Swami Damoder Lalji of Shrinath Dwarka delivered a highly philosophical discourse on the religion of "Swadharma" in Hindi at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall before a considerably large gathering of the devotees of the Vaishnava sect.

The Swamiji at the outset explained the meaning of the term "Swadharma" distinguished it from, "Shrant" and "Smart" religions which were for the purification of the body and the mind, while the "Swadharm" stood for the uplift of the soul. He divided human life as that of the body, mind and soul. The body said the Swamji realized itself in action, the mind in knowledge and the soul in its unity with the higher soul (Atman with the 'Parmatman,). Most of the religions in the world pleaded for the realization of the body and the mind, the first of which was transitory the second illimitable while the soul infinite or the absolute. Most of the conflict of the human being was between the mind and the body which made him ignore the soul which remained undeveloped. The soul therefore experienced total extinction and it was for the regeneration of the soul that "Swadharma" stood. Men had tried in vain to find out the true path for the soul and in their struggle for bodily and mental desires which were transitory and illimitable, the desires of the soul were checked, which was that religion which could relieve men from this conflict of the body and the mind and lead him to higher spiritual beautitude which consisted in the unity of the individual soul.

The Swamiji solved the conflict in this way. Firstly he explained that the body which was generally supposed to be perishable was not so; it only changed form and therefore it did not need to be thought about by the mind which can expand its knowledge beyond the body towards the recognition of the soul which in its turn can realize its unity with the greater soul through greater knowledge.

The Swamiji cited several religious authorities to support his contention, Bhagvad Gita being the chief one of them

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEES

TO REPORT ON TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

The Bombay correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

It is understood from reliable sources that efforts are being made by the members of the Simon Commission to form an All-India Committee to report to the Commission on problems affecting education.

The Committee will be composed of representatives of the various provinces who will present problems most vitally affecting their respective provinces. An effort on these lines is being made in Bombay and prominent leaders who can speak with authority on educational matters are being invited to co-operate in the endeavour.

It is further understood that similar All-India Committees on each of the transferred subjects will be formed with representatives from all the Provinces to make similar reports to the Commission.

These Committees will be composed of officials and non-officials not necessarily drawn from the Legislatures, and representing all communities. The "Education Committee" is likely to be in charge of Education, Social Reform and Public Health while other committees will deal with Forest, Excise, Local Self-Government, etc.

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JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

FIRST UNDER UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE LAW

In consequence of the dissolution of the House of Representatives in January a general election was held in Japan on February 20. Being the first ever carried out in this country under the new universal manhood suffrage law, it aroused very deep interest both at home and abroad. Of more than twelve million voters, including nine million new voters, nearly ten millions turned out to cast their ballots. The following table shows the results of the voting as compiled by the Home Office:—

Seiyukai (Pro-government)	221
Minseito (Opposition)	214
Independents	16
Proletarians	8
Businessmen's party	4
Kakushin Club	3
Total ..	466

The following table shows the number of votes secured by the various parties:—

	Votes.
Seiyukai	4,414,743
Minseito	4,122,411
Proletarian parties	476,440
Independents	326,866
Businessmen's party	163,336
Kakushin Club	81,336

As all these figures show, the Government has emerged victorious, but by a very narrow margin. It may even be said that with such a small majority over its principal opponent, the victory of the Government is akin to defeat. In the circumstance, it is hopeless to see political stability established in this country for some time to come, the general expectation being that the Government under Baron Tanaka will not be able to remain long in power. It may be added that of about thirteen Buddhist priests, who ran, only one was returned, the successful candidate being the Rev. Dr. Benkyo Shiio.—"The Young East."

"SACRILEGE OF A SAINT'S TOMB."

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd instant under the heading "Sacrilege of a Saint's Tomb" and "Protest Meeting of Musalmans," it is stated that Dr. Javle, M.L.C., J. P., was present at the meeting and addressed the audience. It is not Dr. Javle but I who attended the meeting. I wonder how such an inadvertence has crept in the report of the meeting. To-day's issue of your esteemed paper contains a disclaimer from Dr. Javle. Except for the mistake of name—Dr. Javle instead of R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P.,—all other statements are accurate and unchallengable. With a view to dispel all misgivings in the minds of the public regarding this matter of public importance it is highly desirable that this letter of mine is published in an early issue of your popular daily.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. ASAVALE.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE'S SORROW

The Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday placed on record their sense of deep regret at the sad and sudden death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., who was a trustee of the board from 18-2-1919 to 31-3-1921 and again since 31st March, 1926, and took a keen interest in all their activities and rendered valuable services to the city.

Mr. Courtney Terrel, the new Chief Justice, took his seat on the High Court Bench to-day.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

SIR P SETHNA'S ADVICE TO YOUNG INDIANS

The inaugural meeting of Davar's College Insurance Association was held at the College premises on 2nd April, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. R. J. Duff, General Manager of the New India Assurance Company presided. The hall was overcrowded with representatives of almost all the Insurance companies of this city and the students.

Principal Davar then explained how this Association was formed in connection with the work of the College, where Specialisation courses for the Chartered Insurance Institute of England were introduced two years ago with great success and thanked eminent gentlemen in the Insurance line such as Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, the President of the evening, Mr. Brown of the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Gould of London General Assurance Company, Mr. St. Paul of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Ramachandra Iyer of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., for the great assistance they had given to the students in connection with their attempt to become proficient as Insurance Experts.

FIELD FOR YOUNG INDIANS.

The President thereupon made his inaugural speech in the course of which he assured the audience that there is a great field for young Indians in the Insurance line. There were according to him about 10 Life Insurance Companies, purely Indian, and 8 Fire or Marine Companies, making up in all 18 Indian Companies. Over and above that there are about 100 foreign companies transacting Fire, Marine or Accident business, and 23 foreign companies transacting Life business. All these employed a very large number of men who could rise to very high positions if they could qualify themselves both by training and experience.

The President then gave many practical illustrations in connection with Insurance business in India and assured the audience that the growth of the Indian Insurance companies will assist the prosperity of the country. He then referred to apprenticeships both in his own company, namely, the New India Assurance Company, and the Oriental Life Assurance Company, under which young Indians were being trained. He further added that the Insurance Conference which is to take place was likely to take up this question also in detail.

INDIA'S PART IN INSURANCE.

Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, of the Jupiter General Insurance Company, in the course of his speech gave figures to show that a vast country like India was doing proportionately a much smaller business when compared to other important countries of the world and asserted that if there were a large number of Insurance experts produced by a College like Davar's College, the Insurance world of India would prosper. Mr. Iyer further said that Indian Insurance companies so far had done well in competition with foreign companies in the Life Insurance branch of the business but that in Fire, Marine and Accident they had an actual fight and hope in course of time with competent experts to cover that branch of work and stated that the education in Insurance line like other branches of insurance being now under the guidance of one who was a father of commercial education in this Presidency, success was sure to follow.

Mr. Brown of the British India General Insurance Co., supported the two previous speakers in their assertion that there was a wide field open for young Indians in the Insurance line.

Mr. S. P. Nadkarni, the Hon. Secretary then spoke on the objects of the Association and appealed to the public to assist the Association by grants to enable them to build up a library in the Insurance Branch. He thanked those who so far assisted the Association in this regard and hoped that many more generous friends would come to the help of the Association.

Rugby—The Premier has expressed his intention of visiting the Battlefields on the western front during the Whitsun Holidays. Accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin he hopes to leave London for France on May 29.—B. O. W.

REFUSED ADMISSION

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S COMPLAINT

GAMBLING SUSPECTED IN BURMAN SERVICES CLUB

RANGOON, April 3.

The Police Commissioner has lodged a report under section 353 I. P. C. against Zamin Ali, a Durwan of the Burman Services Club for deterring a public servant from discharging in his duties. It is alleged that shortly after midnight Mr. Merrikin the Police Commissioner noticed a number of motor cars standing in front of the club premises from which "gambling sounds" were audible. Mr. Merrikin accompanied by two constables tried to gain admission into the premises with a view to see whether gambling was going on but the Durwan refused him admission. The accused who is now on bail has been sent up for trial which will take place to-morrow. The members of the club include many leading Burmans.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL

COOPERATION WITH COMMISSION

SHILLONG, April 3.

The Assam Council accepted the Government motion to co-operate with the Simon Commission by electing a committee of seven representing various interest for the purpose.

The motion of no confidence in Mr. Nicholas Roy, Local Self-Government Minister was defeated by 27 votes against 21.—A. P.

"A WANTON SACRILEGE"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to Dr. Javle's disclaimer that he was not present in the meeting held to protest against the desecration of the tomb of Muslim Pir on the 31-3-1928, I beg to inform you that Mr. Asavale, M.L.C., was present and spoke as reported and not Dr. Javle as erroneously reported.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI EBRAHIM JITEKAR.

BULBUL OF BAGDAD

Well-known Dancer Miss Salma performing Beautiful Dance at Krishna Cinema this week.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SILLY RUMOURS

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

The Central Bank of India is now at last free from what appeared to be a rush upon the Bank for three or four days. I have watched the whole game very carefully and found that a majority of poor ignorant investors were scared by silly Bazar rumours, and accordingly, if there was anything like a rush it was only on the poorest department of the Bank, viz. the Home Savings Branch. There was no attack whatsoever upon the other Branches at all. The sounder section of the investing public laughed at the whole show, and I am glad at heart since yesterday the crisis has vanished and the Bank is on the go as usual. The whole game was the silly rumour. Take an instance, I met investors who made me laugh by saying that Mr. Pochkhanawala the Managing Director on leave was not to be found in Bombay because the Magistrate had transported him to England! I am glad they were not stupid enough to say to the Andamans! Others said equally funny things. This is Dame Rumour. I am reminded of the story of the Three Black crows in which stupid rumours gave out that a man had vainted three black crows, while, in reality he had vainted something which was only as black as a crow.

The prestige of the Central Bank is maintained Dame (or d—d) Rumour is laid low. The business is as usual. But I am pained to say that some of our so-called Swadeshites did not exhibit a true spirit of Swadeshism at such a time.

LOCARNO PACT AND OCCUPATION OF RHINELAND.

VIOLATION OF MORAL OBLIGATIONS

UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF ARMIES URGED.

U. D. C. ON BRITISH POLICY IN IRAQ

The Council of the Union of Democratic Central has passed the following resolutions:—

The Council of the U. D. C. welcomes the proposal of the American Government for the renunciation of war as an instrument of policy and, far from regarding it as vague or fantastic, considers it to be both eminently practical and the right mode of approach. The Council approves of the limitation of the proposal in the first place to the great countries with a highly developed civilisation, believing that, for example, the United States, France, Germany, and Great Britain are ripe, by reason of their almost identical civilisation, for the complete elimination of war, purely and simply, in their mutual relations, as it is already eliminated in the relations between States of the American Union.

ALL—IN ARBITRATION.

That the Council of the U. D. C. strongly approves the policy of all—in arbitration, without reservations, and urges the British Government to propose a treaty form upon this basis which all Powers should be invited to sign, or, if that course be immediately impracticable, to express its willingness to make such a treaty with any single Power or group of Powers.

OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

That this Council urges the British Government to place forthwith its signature to the Optional Clause for Arbitration under the Act establishing the International Court of Justice.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

That this Council urges the British Government to express its intention to abandon the claim to the right of blockade for national ends, or in any other way to make and administer sea-law by its separate fiat.

ZINOVIEFF LETTER

That this Council calls for an immediate and public enquiry to investigate fully all matters connected with the origin and circulation of the document known as the Zinovieff letter, such enquiry to have powers to call for persons and papers; further, this Council considers that the time has come when the scope and activities of the Secret Service should be fully investigated..

DISARMAMENT.

That the Council of the U. D. C., welcoming the Russian proposal for complete disarmament urges our Government to bring forward immediate proposals for disarmament on the same lines as those imposed on the defeated nations by the Peace Treaties.

MR. HOUGHTON'S PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL.

That this Council instructs the Executive to consider and report upon the proposal of Mr. Houghton to secure parliamentary powers to hold a plebiscite upon the question whether the electorate desires the negotiation of a Treaty with the United States, or any other power or powers, agreeing to refer any dispute of any kind between them to arbitration by some such body as the International Court.

THE EVACUATION OF THE RHINELAND.

That the Council of the U. D. C. confirms the resolutions concerning the evacuation of the Rhineland adopted at its annual meetings in 1926 and 1927. At the same time the Council declares that the time has now come when, failing the consent of France and Belgium to an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the armies of occupation, the British Government should withdraw its troops from the occupied territory and its representative from the Rhineland Commission and thus relieve itself of any further responsibility for an occupation the continuance of which is a violation of the moral obligation to evacuate the Rhineland involved in the Pact of Locarno and an insuperable obstacle to the Franco-German reconcilation which it was the purpose of that Pact to bring about.

MANUFACTURE AND TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

That this Council urges the British Government, in concert with the other members of the League of Nations and with the United States of America, to take action without delay for the supression of private manufacture of arms and munitions, and of the traffic in such by private firms or by Governments and to declare meanwhile its willingness to ratify the Arms Traffic Convention drawn up at Geneva in 1925.

BRITISH POLICY IN IRAQ.

This Council views with great uneasiness the position in Arabia and the possibility of serious armed conflict: it urges immediate negotiation with Ibn Saud with a view to settlement of any cause of dispute at the earliest moment.

CULTURAL RELATION BETWEEN INDIA AND PERSIA

(Continued from page 6.)

finally Capt. Evan Smith (1870) 3,800 families. According to the Census of October, 1879, by General Houtum-Schindler, the Zoroastrian population comprised 8,499 individuals, of whom 4,367 are men and 4,132 women, distributed in the following manner: in Yezd, 1,242; in the surrounding districts 5,241; in Kerman, 1498; in the surrounding districts 258, at Bahramabad, 58; at Teheran, 150; at Kashan, 15; at Shiraz, 25; at Bushire, 12 The latest census (1892) shows a sensible increase of the population rising to 9,269 individuals.

EXCELLENT FIRST VENTURE.

We have received the first number of the "Bulletin" of the "Iran League." It deals with the general aspects of the Iran movement, the nature of the compulsory military service in Persia, the Perso-Soviet Pact, the place of Persia in the history of Islam, a general article on the country, a column on books and periodicals and several other items. Its Persian columns are its distinctive feature and they contain an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Nabawi, the former Consul-General in India, seconding the goal and objects of the League. There is also an official communication by the present Consul-General, Mr. Azimi (Calcutta), assuring one of the Vice-Presidents (Mr. Nariman) of the entire voluntary nature of certain conversions to Islam and of the religious toleration prevalent in the country. The "Bulletin," which is a monthly, is edited by the talented Parsi journalist, Mr. G. K. Nariman (Mazgaon Post) and is published by Mr. Kaikhushro Ardeshir Fitter at the "Iran League" office. We understand that the printing has been effected most economically and without an eye to bussiness profits, by the Allen Press of Mr. M. J. Dawar. A very welcome feature of the "bulletin" is the cordial cooperation by Persian Musalmans in its preparations As is well-known, His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. M. J Shushtary are its patrons. The "Iran League" has at present about 600 ordinary members, 158 life members, 6 Patrons and two Honorary Patrons. The subscription of the monthly is only Rs. 3|- in India and Rs. 4|- for foreign countries.

We hope the succeeding numbers will in its general get-up be more in consonance with the known taste and enterprise of the wealthy Parsi Community which it represents. The "Bulletin" has obviously a very great future. It should circulate not only in Persia and India, but wherever Persians are settled, in Europe, America, but more especially in the Middle East. Although the venture of a periodical was at first looked at askance, it is represented to us that all the copies of the "Bulletin" have been exhausted and the management, therefore, requests all the subscribers who may not be wanting the periodical now kindly to send on their copy to the Editor for despatching to others. Readers are also requested to pass on their copies to those who are interested in the cause espoused by the "Iran League."

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PARSIS

SIR COWASJI DONATES 15 LAKHS

A MAGNIFICENT LEAD TO OTHER COMMUNITIES

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., the well-known philanthropist of Bombay, has donated a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for the founding of a Public School for Parsi boys, which will be the first institution of its kind in this country. The donor has already appointed a committee for carrying out the scheme. The committee consists of the Hon. Mr. D. F. Mulla, the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior), Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Kaikabad B. Murzban and Mr. A. P. Sabavalla. The Committee has been entrusted with the task of settling all the details unfettered by any conditions from the donor, including the decision as to the location of the School. The amount donated by the Parsi Baronet may not cover the whole cost of founding the proposal School in which case the committee may appeal for funds from the Parsi public.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in a letter to the members of the committee as to the terms of reference says:—

"I do not desire to fetter the discretion of the Committee by any detailed terms of reference; but for your guidance I would only mention a few matters on which I think it is essential to get your valued advice. They are: (1) where the School should be located and whether sufficient land would be available in the place which you recommend; (2) what amount should be expended on the buildings and the land, and how much should be set aside as a reserve fund; (3) the number of boys the School start with; (4) plan and estimates; (5) course of education and staff, and (6) internal administration."

SHATRUNJAYA HILL AGAIN.

JAINS PROTEST AGAINST WATSON ORDER

The following resolution was passed by the Public meeting of the Jains of Bombay held on Sunday the 1st of April 1928, under the Joint auspices of Shri Jain Swetambar Conference and the Jain Association of India.

"This public meeting of the Jains of Bombay once more strongly protests against the unjust decision of the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson regarding their most sacred Hill Shri Shatrunjaya and expresses deep regret at the circumstances which have brought about a situation necessitating their painful resolve to refrain from pilgrimage to the Holy Shatrunjaya. This meeting further views with full satisfaction the whole-hearted unity and unprecedented sacrifice in carrying out the said resolve and trusts that the Jains all over India will firmly adhere to their said resolve until a decision in accord with their vested rights over the sacred Hill and self respect is obtained".

C. P. MINISTRY

"WILL NOT FALL FOR POLITICAL REASONS"

The Indian Daily Mail's Nagpur Correspondent writes on April 3:—

I understand on high authority that the rumour of break of the C. P. Ministry is absolutely unfounded. There has arisen no reason whatsoever for which the ministry should resign. The rumour of opposition of the Governor against the present ministry is also not true. It is further added that the ministry will continue and see that no committee is formed by the C. P. Legislative Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission. If at all the ministry falls it will be for reasons other than political.

M. L. A'S. ON THE FRONTIER

KHILAFAT AND CONGRESS COMMITTEES' WELCOME

Welcome demonstrations organised by the Khilafat and Congress Committees greeted the party of M.L.A.'s visiting the frontier on their arrival here from Kohat. En route the party inspected the rifle factory of the Independent Afridis Tribe. Shortly after their arrival the visitors were entertained at a largely attended tea party given by Sir Abdul Qayum at which Sir Norman Bolton, the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Garstin, Political Agent, Khyber, Mr. Adams, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Towle, Director of Public Instruction, were also present. The party will visit Khyber Pass and Landikotal to-morrow.—A. P.

THE OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE.

(Continued from page 6.)

chievous position and he considered that it would be a very serious thing if the Chancellor intervened in an important matter.

SENATE IGNORED.

The Hon. the Minister of Education knew full well that the University Senate was opposed to the principle of visitorial powers and not to the personality of the Viceroy. Not only that but the University member knew about it and still when the new amendment proposing to confer visitorial powers on the Chancellor was tabled by the Hon. the Minister of Education, not only did he not consider it necessary to ascertain the views of the Senate on it, but it appears the Senate was kept quite in the dark even by the University member; and, what is worse, the fact comes out in a contribution from the University member to the Press that even our Vice-Chancellor was in the know, about the result of negotiations. The majority of the Senate members, many of whom are bound to be nominated members, felt that this attempt at keeping them in the dark, either by indifference or by design, was an insult to the Senate as a body and their resentment was so strong that as many as thirty-five Senators had signed a requisition to the Vice-Chancellor requesting him to call a special meeting of the Senate to consider the question of the new Clause 5 as a very urgent matter. But it must be stated that the University, throughout the course of this sorry episode, has been dogged by the worst of ill-lucks. Because of technicalities and formalities (in spite of the requisition having been delivered in such a time that had it been possible to call an urgent meeting immediately, after making allowance for 16 days' notice, a meeting could have been held a couple of days before the Bill was discussed finally in the Council on 17th March) the meeting could only be called on 31st March, and we are now placed in a very unenviable position of petitioning the Viceroy to withhold his assent to a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council.

RUSHING THROUGH THE MEASURE.

We feel the Bill was deliberately rushed through this session, and we would like to know why. Could it be that the University member and the Minister were certain and afraid of an adverse decision by the Senate and, therefore, they decided to have it passed and put on the Statute Book, as an accomplished fact before the Senate met? All that I would permit myself to say here is that had the Senators been weaker men that particular ruse would have surely succeeded. Men of experience, men of sober judgment and men who cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to be devoid of reasonableness, have joined together in condemning the clause and in requesting the Governor aslo to intervene in this matter. Sir Leslie Wilson has earned an enviable reputation for responsiveness and sympathetic attitude towards public opinion. Have we graduates, now, not a right to have our views respected? And may we not hopefully expect that the Viceroy will not fail to respond to the request of the Senate?

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

SUGGESTIONS TO BOYCOTT ORGANISERS & VOLUNTEERS

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A. LL.B., F.S.S.)

Remember:

(1) That the object of the Boycott is to hasten the attainment of Swaraj.

(2) That the pledge of the Boycott of British goods is for the average consumer and not for the benefit of any particular industry.

(3) That the Indian consumers are poor and comparatively a small number of them have got any surplus income to sacrifice towards paying higher prices for any article as a result of such a boycott.

(4) That after Swaraj is attained, there will be time enough to adopt a policy of judicious temporary protection by Tariffs for the benefit of the Nation as a whole as well as for that of the world at large eventually.

Commence, therefore, with the Boycott of British cloth which is 82 per cent of the total imports of foreign cloth. This will benefit both the mill and the handloom industry if the traders and manufacturers do not increase prices in competition with other foreign countries except Britain. Japan replaces British cloth, helps the Boycott and keeps prices down.

STUDY THE TELLING FIGURES.

I

Export Trade of Britain 1926.
Total exports £538 millions.
Cotton manufactures £154 millions.

II

Value of British Imports into India 1926-27.
Value of all British commodities Rs. 111 crores.
Value of British cotton manufactures including yarn Rs. 47-1|2 crores.

III

Indian Figures of Piecegoods 1926-27 in millions of yards.
Net Foreign imports 1728.
Handlooms 1315.
Mill Production 2259.
Exports 216.
Total available for consumption 5086.

IV.

Export of British cottons to India in 1926: 1565 millions square yards.
Export of British cottons to China, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, Australia, Argentine and British West Africa: 822 millions square wards.

THE PLEDGE.

The pledge must be such as to draw the largest possible number of Indians in the movement and should be definite for each article selected. Regarding articles which are awaiting selection the pledge may be left to the choice of the individual but to that extent it will be ineffective. In any case, the pledge must be consistent and capable of being carried out. Boycott of British cloth is a definite pledge and will draw a larger number of persons than a pledge for mere Swadeshi cloth or Khaddar alone. Keeping these considerations before our mind, the pledge may be drafted as under:—

"Until full Swaraj is attained, I shall not buy, sell, use or handle British cotton cloth except my existing stock nor as many other British articles as possible."

"Do"	"Don't"
(1) Do Boycott British cotton cloth.	Do not preach indiscriminate Swadeshi as everybody cannot afford to pay increased prices. Even the mere formation of the Boycott League has sent up the prices of dhoties according to the "Bombay Samachar" of 2nd April by 1 anna per lb.
(2) Examine the figures of each article before recommending the boycott of a similar British article.	Do not rush through a number of articles nor rush even an article like cloth because production will take time to adjust to the increased demand and if the boycott induces a large mass to limit its sources of supply without curtailing its demand or increasing local production, the prices will be raised both by the merchants as well as manufacturers.
(3) a. Encourage the installation of machine spindles in existing ginning and pressing factories to supply yarn on beams to villagers in motor lorries.	Do not preach hand-spinning except in the remotest villages where villagers may have surplus time without any employment at all.
b. Encourage handloom weaving.	Do not play into the hands of the Mill Agents and antagonise the consumer by preaching indiscriminate Swadeshi which is sure to lead to increased prices.
(4) Watch that the prices of Swadeshi cloth (mill handloom or Khaddar) do not go up.	
(5) Let the consumer buy Khaddar, hand-loom cloth or mill cloth or even non-British to suit his purse and the requirements of the standard of his business or profession or calling.	Do not emphasize cloth indiscriminately for every consumer. Khaddar or Swadeshi
(6) Preach plain economical living to every consumer.	Do not preach ascetic simplicity to a man having to earn his living by doing some work or other in life. Those living on charity alone can become ascetics. Rentiers may, but will not.
(7) Organise sample fairs or bazaars on the 1st Saturday or Sunday of each month. Let volunteers help the consumers in understanding brands, trade-marks and qualities of non-British goods. Maintain a sample museum.	Do not handle cash sales. Orders may secured on commission and passed on to manufacturers. Let merchants do their own selling. Do not assist indiscriminate advertisement of brands without examination of qualities and prices.

RAILWAYMEN'S QUARTERS AT MAZAGON.

MR JHABWALA ON THEIR CONDITION

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—Two years ago when public attention was drawn to the conditions of workers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Dadar and Matunga public sympathy was roused in the direction, and the then Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway demolished the wretched huts which instead of giving shelter to the poor railwaymen, distressed the lives of hundreds of them. Last year similar attention was drawn to the housing conditions at Kalyan, and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company entered into a protest stating that housing conditions were satisfactory. Hitherto nothing effective has been done in that way.

This time I desire to bring forth the shocking condition of the housing sheds given to the poor railway workmen in the open area adjoining the Mazagon Improvement Trust chawls, near the Sandhurst Road station of the G. I. P. Railway.

In the burning sands one will see a row of ten rude half-demolished tin sheds inhabited by twenty families, each rude hut being cut up into two divisions. Supposing each family to consist of only four persons, these ten mean tin sheds harbour about eighty human souls with the burning rays and sands below, under the hot April sun, and the low close-shut tin walls round about and a tin roof above with holes everywhere, which will not permit of any breeze to come in, but are intended for the smoke to go out. When I entered these hovels it was a shocking sight to see man and woman scrambling on the ground to rest just by the fireplace and as the children could not be accommodated on the ground they were kept hanging in the "jholies" hanging over the fireplace. The smoke emitted filled the whole room with black dark clouds. Even at mid-day there was no light in the back divisions of the tin sheds.

There is nothing like water sewage, and, therefore, all the eighty souls deposit a lot of mud every day round about. There is but one tap at a distance, where men, women and children are required to go and do their washing or even to drink water. There are three water closets also far away, where during the days of sickness and on ordinary days all have to go to wash themselves.

The men who are required to live here are pilot men and filing men of the G. I. P. Railway Company whose duty is to work for 12 hours on the line and if emergency arises they have to go to distant places even at mid-night. They are given on an average Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 and some deduction is effected by way of housing charges, which the Railway Company is supplying to them. I would request some of our young social workers and others to just go and pay a casual visit to this place and learn for themselves the harrowing conditions prevailing among the men, and who are ground down in every respect

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CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

DISORDER AT ELECTION MEETING

POLICE AID SUMMONED

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Disorderly scenes followed the election of Calcutta's new Mayor this evening. A large number of Congress volunteers and partisans of the two candidates thronged the galleries, verandahs and staircase leading to the Corporation Hall. Speeches of the non-Swarajist members were drowned in an uproar. The candidates for the Mayoralty were Mr. Subash Chandra Bose (Swarajist) and Mr. B. K. Basu. When Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the retiring Mayor, who presided over the meeting, announced that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had been defeated by 45 votes to 30, loud cries of "shame, shame" broke out, obstructing the proceedings for ten minutes. This was repeated when Mr. B. K. Basu's election by 46 votes to 37 was announced.

MEETING HALL IN DARKNESS.

Attempts at congratulating the new Mayor were rendered futile by the prevailing disorder. A climax was reached at this juncture, for the electric lights failed, plunging the entire hall in darkness. It is reported that some of the Councillors who voted against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose were roughly handled. Police aid was resorted to and the crowd eventually dispersed.

The hearing of the rule against four Municipal members belonging to the Congress Party restraining them from taking part in the Corporation meetings on the ground of alleged breach of trust by acting for political considerations was adjourned by Mr. Justice Pearson.—A. P.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION OF NEW COMMITTEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 1.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held on 31st March in the Municipal Town Hall. Mr. Leo Rodrigues presided. Among the important items on the agenda was the election of new committees for the year 1928-29 as the old Standing Committee and other committees retired on 31st March. The new Standing Committee elected consist of Mr. J. R. Athaide as Chairman and Messrs. H. A. Lilauvala, Hiralal Desai, Gulam Husen, M. B. Sawant, Rajabally and P. Miranda.

The newly elected Sanitary Committee include of Dr. E. D. Sylva as Chairman and Mr. Rajabally as the Chairman of the Depensary Committee. Among the newly constituted committees were Roads Committee and Law and Procedure Committee. Prof. J. F. R. Almeida was elected as Chairman of the Roads Committee and the President of the Municipality as the Chairman of the Law and Proceedure Committee.

After the election of the various committees, a good deal of breeze was created on the question of exempting the Medical Officer of Bhabha Dispensary in Bandra Municipality from the payment of Sanitary Cess. The Government auditor had taken objection that existing rules do not cover such exemption. Prof. J. F. Almeida strongly protested as to why the Municipality should exempt the Medical Officer who was purely a Government Officer from Cess. He recommended to the Board that sanitary cess must be collected from him. Khan Bahadur Antia and Dr. E. D. Sylva also supported the suggestion.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Among other items was the question of starting a separate Primary Education fund independent of the Local Authority under the instructions of the Director of Public Instructions.

Mr. Hiralal Desai, Chairman of the School Board, moved to the effect that unless and until the Government assure the Bandra School Board to make prompt and punctual payment of Educational Grants—which unfortunately the Government in spite of being statutorily bound to pay regularly under Rule No. III of Primary Education Rules were systematically evading—the Municipality should not start such independent account as required by the Director of Public Instruction, since it would involve the School Board into financial difficulties at the end of official year.

In commending his resolution Mr. Desai criticised the extreme lethargy of the Government in paying the provincial contribution to Local authorities for educational purpose. The Educational policy of the Government of late, said Mr. Desai, was to starve the different educational bodies which is greatly responsible in putting the hands of the clock of education in retrograde direction.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Sawant and carried nem con.

Prof. J. F. Almeida then thanked the retiring committees and their respective Chairman.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

It is notified that Mr. R. E. Jack, I.C.S., will act as Judge, Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice J. F. Graham granted leave from April 19 to September 13, 1928.—A. P.

AEROPLANE TRAGEDIES

FOUR KILLED : TWO INJURED

FIVE CRASHES ON MONDAY

LONDON, April 3.

Two officers and two men were killed and one officer and one mechanic have been injured while two pilots had luckily escaped, in five crashes of the Royal Air Force machines yesterday, including a crash at Colchester already reported. The Air Ministry announce that the Pilot Officer Jack Whitworth Wood and Mechanic Wil-Waugh were killed in a crash near Hillah, Iraq. Flying Officer Hudson narrowly escaped and made forced landing near Rugby, his machine crashing on a hedge. Flying officer Eyre while flying over Little Laver, Essex, dropped a map on the floor of machine and unstrapped himself to pick it up when aeroplane overturned. He was thrown out but saved himself by parachute. The machine crashed and was smashed to pieces. The fifth machine hit tree at Thetford, Norfolk and was wrecked, pilot's leg being broken.—Reuter.

FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT AWARDED D S O

LONDON, April 1.

Baghdad.—Flight-Lieutenant J. F. T. Barrett, 84 Squadron, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for conspicuous gallantry in the operations against Akhwan tribes. A brother officer's machine was compelled to land near hostile tribesmen owing to the failure of the engine. Barrett without a moment's hesitation, although exposed to the danger of being himself killed or captured, landed alongside, picked up his friend and carried him into safety. When he took off with the rescued officer they were only 400 yardds from the tribesmen who had opened a heavy fire. —Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASHES ON TREE

3 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, April 2.

A Bristol fighter aeroplane swooping for a mimic attack on infantry marching along the road to Colchester crashed on a tree, and the occupants, viz., the pilot and the flying officer Jack Hadden and the aircraftsman George Towers, were killed.—Reuter.

LAHORE PERJURY CASE

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 2.

At question-time, in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton undertook to enquire whether duty was charged on the Poppy Day emblems imported into India.

He was enquiring what action Government had taken regarding the Magistrate who was the subject of remarks by the Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, when the latter set aside the conviction of Mian Taj Mahmud for perjury.—Reuter's Special.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN CONFERENCE

THREE COMMISSIONS APPOINTED

LONDON, April 2.

Berlin.—The Police-Lithuanian Conference at Konigsberg has concluded an agreement to appoint Commissions (1) to deal with trade communications, to sit at Kovno, (2) to deal with the security question, to sit at Warsaw, and aim at the conclusion of a non-aggression pact and (3) to deal with the frontier traffic problem, to sit at Berlin.—Reuter.

NURSE CAVELL FILM TO BE SHOWN IN INDIA

RECORD PRICE PAID FOR BOOKING

LONDON, April 2.

The representative of Indian cinemas has booked the Nurse Cavell film "Dawn" for India at, it is reported, a record price.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BAMUNGACHEE SHOOTING

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Two petitions were submitted to-day before the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, making serious charges against certain police officers and E. I. Railway officials in connection with the rioting and shooting at Bamungachee in which one employee of the Lillooah Workshops was killed and were injured.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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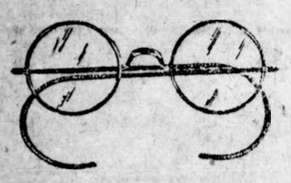

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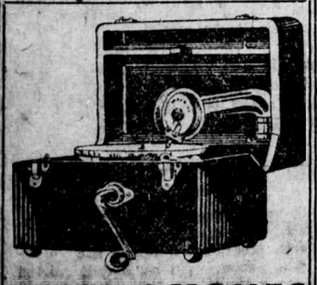

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE OIL EMBROGLIO.

BY KRISTODAS.

The bitter comment was made by American Radical journalists that the scandals relating to Oil had reached up to the White House. There is no doubt that this innocent-looking necessity has been responsible for many a war, big and small, and for diplomatic and political stratagems and dishonesties and international bitterness. India has been an interested spectator for a long time past of the oil squabbles going in Persia and Mesopotamia and the Peeksniffian professions and practice of some of the leading Powers of the world where their interests in oil were concerned. So far as India was concerned, however, the leading oil groups had apparently concerted to work in unison and there has been thus no competition and there was not much thought given by the public to the enormous profits being made by the oil companies. Recently, however, two oil groups known as the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Dutch Shell group fell out and a bitter war of competition and cutting down the rates has been carried on during the last three months with the result that the rates for kerosene have been reduced by about 50 per cent. The Dutch Shell group consists of a Dutch Company and the so-called Indian companies operating in Burma. These Indian companies are practically speaking British in personnel and British in capital. They are geographically Indian, but neither financially nor from the point of view of the interests concerned therein. This group has been greatly perturbed at the competition set up by the Standard Oil Company and has begun to squeal. In order to gather support for its contentions it has raised the bogey of Russian stolen oil and tried to take advantage of the feeling in England against the Soviet by contending that the oil which is being put up on the Indian market by the Standard Oil Company is mostly Russian Soviet Oil. The memorandum presented to the Government by this group contains allegations against the Soviet and attacks meant to wean away sympathy from the Standard Oil Company.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR GOOSE IS NOT SO FOR GANDER.

These Indian Oil Companies which have not suffered from any competition in the past and which have been working with great profits for the last so many years raised up a cry of protest as soon as there was a competition. This competition began only a few months back and yet such are the influential quarters from which the agitation has been sprung upon the Government and the public that already the Government have referred the question of the oil industry to the Tariff Board. In such cases comparisons are inevitable. One is naturally tempetd to think of the Iron and Steel Industry and the Cotton Textile Industry which required patient and tireless efforts for a period of years before their claims for a reference to the Tariff Board were acceptable to the Government and even after such a reference and reports by the Tariff Board the industries have not got what was wanted by them not for making huge profits but even for bare existence. One may well contrast with this treatment meted out to some of the fundamental Indian industries, quite a different treatment given to the oil industry. Though the agitation is barely three months old the question has been referred to the Tariff Board regardless of the fact that the competition set up has been but of recent date and that the Oil Companies which have been protesting against this competition of the Standard Oil Company are practically more or less British. It may be even considered, fortunate, that the Government stayed their hands so long, for the contention of the Oil Companies and their Anglo-Indian supporters in the Press was obviously that even the very mention of the Soviet oil should justify the Government in placing a taboo upon the imports of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Fortunately, the Government did not take any action upon this one-sided and highly prejudicial advice. Their reference, however, to the Tariff Board cannot be justified at least looking to the smallness of the period since the competition has begun and several other factors. The Fiscal Commission has laid down very definite conditions under which alone an industry can claim protection. The Government must no doubt have considered all these aspects and come to their decision after full review of the facts of the case and the reports of their own Commissions.

VITAL FACTORS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has lodged a very strong and vigorous protest against the whole procedure adopted by the Government with regard to this Oil question. It has very rightly pointed out that even if there was a necessity for referring the question to the Tariff Board, the question of the cost of production should not have been left out of the purview. It formed the main term of reference with regard to the Iron and Steel Industry and the Special Tariff Board appointed to consider the question of the Cotton Textile Industry considered it of such a vital importance that it devoted one full chapter to it. The witnesses who came before this Board were closely examined with regard to this cost of production and I believe that the Government of India did not appreciate the omission on the part of the Special Tariff Board of giving comparative costs of production with regard to other countries. That such a vital factor should have been left out from the terms of reference of the Tariff Board with regard to the Petroleum Industry is very significant as showing that the Oil Companies themselves would not much like to face the examination on this score. Too much emphasis is laid upon the world parity. Supposing even the prices at Ports are cheaper in comparison with the so-called world parity, there would be no justification at all for any grant of protection to the Oil Industry. It must be the cost of production which must be examined and the Tariff Board can only form its judgment with regard to the advisability or otherwise of granting protection after satisfying itself that the prices as charged to the consumer leave no profit or a very small profit to the oil manuacturers. If it is found that even at the present rates charged to the consumer the oil manufacturers are able to put up a decent profit and to give fair dividends to their shareholders, there would be no justification at all for giving any protective measures.

INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS.

Whenever there is any requisition from an Indian industry for help or protection from the Government the reply generally given is that in the interests of the consumers no high protective duties should be vouchsafed for that particular industry. This is the cry which has prevented any adequate protection being given to the Cotton Textile Industry of this country, though it is a well-known fact that countries like the United States of America and Japan are preventing the imports of foreign cloth by a levy of an import duty of even 60 and 80 per cent. It now happen with regard to the question of protection to the Petroleum Industry that it is the consumers who are mainly benefited by the war between the two oil groups going on for some time past. There is now no mention of these interests of consumers in the Communique of the Government or the memorandum of the oil companies. These latter affect rather to claim that the absence of competition so long was a matter of benefit to the consumers. Kerosene oil is a necessity of life of even the very poor and it is probable that the war going on between the two oil groups has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 4 crores to the consumers. This is an aspect of the question which cannot be lightly brushed aside and it is hoped that both the Government and the Tariff Board will bear this question in mind in their examinations.

HAILEY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SIR GANGARAM'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

LAHORE, April 2.

The foundation day of the Hailey College of Commerce was celebrated this evening. After distribution of prizes to the students H. E. the Governor of the Punjab unveiled a portrait of the late Sir Ganga Ram in the College Library. In presenting the first year's report the Principal Mr. Thomas announced that with a view to perpetuate his father's memory Mr. Balak Ram, son of the late Sir Ganga Ram had placed at the disposal of the University Rs. 5,000 to provide for a Sir Ganga Ram Medal for the student securing the first place in the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Sir Malcolm Hailey congratulated the College authorities on the achievements made and appealed to the commercial people to co-operate in the enterprise. His Excellency regretted that Sir Ganga Ram was not present to see the first fruits of his liberality.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Vice-Chancellor of the University, on behalf of the College Committee, thanked the Governor for honouring the College and unveiling the portrait of one to whom the College owed its existence and whose name and memory would always be held in the highest esteem in the province.

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Thought a travelling Rug no ill store,
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 4 1928

LANDMARK IN BOTANY

SIR J. C. BOSE'S ACHIEVEMENT

STRANGE ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

PLANTS SEE, FEEL AND THINK

Is the potato a little stepbrother to man? Is the cabage our second cousin? Should we recognize vegetables as our poor but honest relations?

"Yes," calmly asserts Sir Jagadis C. Bose, a Hindu scientist of international repute, who for a quarter of a century has been doing sensational and thrilling things with plants.

"No," in a tone indignant and almost outraged, is the reply of conservative plant students.

The vegetables have nothing to say on the subject out loud, but their behaviour in innumerable startling experiments tends to support the contention of Sir Jagadis. Through dots, dashes, curves and dancing spots of light made with electric pens they whisper: "We are alive! We are alive!"

Once there was a deep gulf fixed between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Only poets ascribed life to [illegible] emotions to flowers. But [illegible] the poets seriously, perhaps [illegible] themselves. Then came Bose [illegible] the poets are more than half [illegible] all life is essentially the [illegible] bile or rooted in the [illegible]

Here is a [illegible] spected by scientists throughout the world, who says and has proved [illegible] have all the senses of the human [illegible] except perhaps hearing that [illegible] have nervous systems and emotions; [illegible] they get tired, feel pain, become excited, drunk and depressed; and finally that they have hearts, muscles and other anatomical resemblances to the human body.

DARWIN OF PLANTS.

Sir Jagadis is a Fellow of the Royal Society and has, besides knighthood, other honours of the British Empire. He has written a dozen learned books detailing his original research experiments which can be duplicated and verified or disproved. The burden of disproof seems to be upon his opponents, who are in orthodox minority.

This man has put India on the scientific map. In his country he ranks with Gandhi, the statesman, and Tagore, the poet. He is hailed by some as the Darwin of plants. But how does he compare with our own Burbank? Asks Arthur A. Stuart in "Popular Science Monthly"? The disciples reply that the American was indeed a wizard in the practical creation of new and useful plants. Bose, on the other hand, is a pure scientist. He has created nothing. He has only revealed to us a basic knowledge of how plants live and move and have their being. On this foundation a host of practical men will build and work out improvements in agriculture and many other branches of applied science.

The press has sadly exploited Bose, reinforcing his true miracles with travellers' tales of maneating plants and whatnot. Bose has indeed in his Calcutta menagerie such freaks in the vegetable world as the Venus' flytrap, with them he seems a botanical circus master and seems to make us gape at the exceptional. But his science, when we study it closely, applies to plant life as a whole, the ordinary trees in our back yard, the vegetables in our garden and the shrubs on our front lawn.

EARLY LIFE.

Jagadis Chunder Bose was born seventy years ago in southern India. His parents were Bengalese, his father a local magistrate, keen for his son's education and never too busy to answer the boy's endless "whys?" The home neighbourhood had plenty of stimulation, what with river pirates and real tigers in the jungle.

At home his life work was perhaps foreshadowed when he built a miniature garden, including an ingenious system of irrigation with pipes and a little bridge over a stream.

Completing his early education in Indian schools, the youngster went to London and enrolled as a medical student, later entering Cambridge University to take up science. He was graduated with honors and presently found himself professor of physics at the British Government's Presidency college in Calcutta.

At thirty-five Bose first began to pioneer in science. With makeshift apparatus he studied the rays we now call radio. The Royal Society published his work, the University of London gave him a degree and Lord Kelvin wrote to him in 1896 that he was "literally filled with wonder and admiration" over his success.

QUEER AND INSANE.

While Bose did valuable pioneering in radio, it was for him no more than a needed foundation for his great future discoveries in plant life. He did not know it himself, but only a supreme electrician, such as he was becoming, would be able to capture the heartbeats and register the infinitely delicate nervous reactions of our vegetable kindred.

Friends advised Bose to take out patents. In 1901 a wireless manufacturer offered to buy his new type of receiver. He declined with thanks. Then a friend patented the invention in his name in America. Bose ignored the chance to profit and let the patent lapse. The Hindu scientist had the queer and, to practical westerners, insane idea that he could not take money for his contributions to knowledge.

Soon he began to apply electrical tests to metals. He found that metals showed fatigue, were affected by poisons and had other lifelike reactions. If this were true of metals how about plants?

"Full of this idea," says his biographer, Patrick Geddes, "Bose rushed out into the garden plot of his London lodging and gathered the first leaves of its horse-chestnut tree just opening; and soon testing one of them, he found it respond vigorously. He next hastened off to the greengrocer, and found his carrots and turnips. . . turning out to be highly sensitive, even to their very roots."

Bose told the world about it on June 6, 1901, in a paper he read before the Royal Society. The eminent scientists present, who had approved his earlier work in physics, did not now applaud. Sir John Burdon Sanderson, the foremost physiologist of his day—but whose present title to fame is his denial of Bose's discovery—administered a polite rebuke to the Hindu for trespassing from his own plot of physics upon the ground sacred to physiology. Can plants tell their life secrets by electric response? No, no, quoth Sir John; he had tried it and failed; it could not happen. In short, the Royal Society buried in a pigeonhole instead of publishing one of the greatest pieces of scientific news ever presented to it.

SEVEREST SHOCK.

This was "the severest shock of Bose's life"—more cruel than any he ever inflicted on a plant. He was as sensitive as mimosa that folds its leaves at a touch. But, "It is not for me to sit with folded hands in resignation," he wrote at this period. "I do not believe in miracles; but the miracle shall happen this time, for I know that I am fighting for the establishment of truth!"

In fact the attitude of the Royal Society was a blessing in disguise. The physiologists challenged Bose to prove his thesis by making the plants themselves speak or write their own story.

"I'll make them write their story!" he cried.

And for a quarter century he has been publishing a sensational and thrilling series that might be called "True Confessions of Us Plants, Signed and Sealed by Ourselves.

Bose had to invent the "electric pens" needed by the plants to write with, and the creation of these marvellous devices would be sufficient honor for another scientist. Their delicacy is almost inconceivable. Some of them magnify growth and other motion from ten to one hundred million times! Is it true? You can see with the naked eye a growth at the rate of 1/100,000 inch a second translated or magnified to a motion of about one foot a second. As the spot of light travels thus briskly across the scale, we can almost hear the plant remark: "See how fast I grow."

The happy ending of Bose's personal ordeal was assured when he gave a private demonstration to a group of English scientists and Howes, successor to the famous Huxley, exclaimed:

"Huxley would have given years of his life to see that experiment!"

The rejected Hindu became Sir Jagadis, feted by the Royal Society and acclaimed by the leading scientists of Europe.

Some of the more striking discoveries of Bose are these:

Plants have a nervous system by which they receive messages and then act upon them—a two-way telegraph line precisely locatable.

They have something like muscles to act with, having lively movements of all sorts, internal and external.

They are sensitive to a touch, a passing cloud, bad air and about everything except possibly sound.

They react to drugs and poisons like man. They get stimulated, excited, fatigued, drunk and depressed.

They die with a spasm emitting high electric voltage at the moment of death.

They have the equivalent of a heart in pulsating cells which pump sap upward through their tissues. How else can a tall tree lift water hundreds of feet from the ground.

In fact, Sir Jagadis says in his latest book "Plant Autographs and Their Revelations," which summarizes his life work, "there is no life-reaction in even the highest animal which has not been foreshadowed in the life of the plant." He goes on to say there is no division between plant and animal. The difference is in degree, not in kind. Plant and animal are "a multiform unity in a single ocean of being."

REASONANT RECORDER.

One of Bose's devices he calls the reasonant recorder. It writes automatically the quivers and shivers of a plant subjected at regular intervals by clockwork to small electrical shocks. A fine thread is tied to a plant leaf and then to a jewel-bearing lever that terminates in a pointer which taps on a smoked glass plate a series of dots one hundredth of a second or less apart. The dots make zigzag lines showing how the plant jumps or shrinks at each shock, recovers itself, gets indifferent and finally fatigued. When too tired it stops answering, but after half an hour's rest it is "fresh as a daisy." One specimen suddenly became languid. Why "A wisp of cloud passing across the sun" had been perceived in its effects by the plant before the experimenter noticed it.

While plants are practically deaf, their vision surpasses ours at both ends of the spectrum. The tongue of an average person perceives an electric current of six millionths of an ampere, but a plant is eight times more sensitive to electricity.

After getting the response of plants in mechanical movement, Sir Jagadis devised an apparatus to read their thoughts, as it were, taking down the answer through a galvanometer. They are full of thoughts, or at least inner activities. They sleep, they wake, perhaps they dream. We find that the carrot is an excitable creature, though vigorous.

Celery is a delicate character, quite easily fatigued. Some day we may have a vegetable "who's who" and the slang expression "knowing your onions" will no longer be a figure or speech.

GREATEST PARADOX.

Perhaps the greatest paradox which Bose offers to the layman is his tale of the death of a pea. All vegetables die hard, but it seems the kind we should not eat with a knife makes its exit with a tremendous electrical spasm.

"Take one half of a green pea," says Bose, "and connect its inner and outer surfaces with a galvanometer. The half pea is slowly raised in temperature in a heating bath. At the death-point of 140 deg. F., an intense electric discharge passes through the organism . . being often as high as one half volt. If 500 pairs of half peas are suitably arranged in series, the terminal electric pressure will be 500 volts, more than sufficient to cause electrocution of unsuspecting human victims. It is well that the cook does not know the danger she runs in preparing this particular dish, and it is fortunate for her that the peas are not arranged in series!"§

The reader and I do not know whether to smile with the scientist over the last sentence or to remain dizzily amazed over the main statement. It appears that a sack of peas contains the energy of a power house and could run a battleship, and a pocketful of peas could propel an automobile!

ELECTRIC PROBE.

The electric probe was devised by Sir Jagadis to locate the nerves and the pulsating heartlike cells of the plant. The probe consists of a wired point in circuit with a galvanometer and recording apparatus. "When an electric contact is made with a resting muscle, the galvanometer remains quiescent," he says. "But if the contact be made with a beating heart, electic pulsations are generated corresponding to the mechanical pulsations. In locating the 'heart' I introduced the probe, step by step, into the organ, as soon as it came in contact with the pulsating layer, electric signals were sent out."

One contact is with a leaf, the other with the probe which enters the stem transversely at intervals of about one twenty-fifth of an inch. At this depth there is feeble pulsation. More happens at twice the depth. Then, at one-eighth inch, "the pulsations exhibited a sudden increase; this was so great that a part of the record went off the plate, evidently the probe had come into contact with pulsating cells." Beyond there diminishing response. Dissection revealed the plant heart as being "the internal layer of the cortex abutting upon the young vascular tissue." The experimenter tried out the plant heart with chloroform, ether, cobra venom and other drugs and poisons, finding that it reacted in a manner similar to that of an animal heart.

MOST SPECTACULAR DEVICE.

The most spectacular of the numerous devices invented by Sir Jagadis to help the plants tell their life secrets is the magnetic crescograph. This makes growth visible. An earlier model used levers to magnify growth ten thousand times; this was not enough and had the fault of mechanical clumsiness. In the new machine there is a single lever, the short arm of which is attached to the tip of a potted plant. The long arm is free and frictionless, but since it is a magnetized rod, its pointed end deflects a suspended magnetic needle which is attached to a tiny mirror. Growth lowers the long arm, the mirror tilts increasingly and reflects a beam of light that moves across a distant scale. Thus the movement of growth is magnified from ten to a hundred million times, according to the distance of the scale from the mirror. In fact, with this device it would be possible to show a plant growing faster than an airplane travels.

CHARTER OF LIBERTIES.

EGYPT DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE

The following is a faithful translation of the text of the Resume of Egyptian Aspirations as it was drawn up by Zaghlul Pasha on the 14th of December, 1918 with the approval of the National delegation. It is a document of fundamental historical importance, and can be placed side by side with the famous National Pact of Angora which established the unchangeable principles of Turkish national life:—

1. Egypt insists upon securing her independence:

(a) Because Egypt has never ceased to demand this independence even at the cost of her children's blood. Her victories would have enabled her to win this sovereignty for herself, had not the concert of the Great Powers in 1840-41 forced her to reduce her pretensions to a minimum, and to content, herself with a liberal autonomy, which, as a matter of fact, very closely resembled complete independence:

(b) Because she now considers herself freed from the last bond which secured her to the suzerainty of Turkey, that country being no longer in a position, owing to the results of the war, to exercise that suzerainty:

(c) Because she considers that the time has now come for her to proclaim a sovereignty justified by racial conditions and her spiritual and material position.

2. Egypt desires a constitutional form of Government the details of the regime will be arranged in accordance with the peculiar situation of the country regarding foreign interests. Economic, administrative, and social reforms will be inaugurated, for the successful accomplishment of which the country will not fail to appeal, as she has done in the past, to the guidance of Western science.

3. Egypt proclaims thht the privileges of foreigners will be scrupulously respected, and if experience has shown that some of these privileges can be improved upon, she will, in a liberal and sincerely sympathetic spirit, propose modifications of a kind to secure the progress of the country to safeguard the interests concerned.

4. She undertakes to examine the establishment of measures of financial control, the efficacy of which, as far as the countries interested are concerned, will not be inferior to that of the measures which preceded the agreement of1924, and of which the essential instrument will continue to be the "Caisse" of Public Department.

5. She is ready to accept any measure which the Powers may regard as useful for safeguarding the neutrality of the Suez Canal.

6. Finally Egypt would consider herself highly honoured in placing her independence under the guarantee of the League of Nations, and thus contributing, according to her means, towards the realization of the new ideas of Right and Justice.

(Sd.) SAAD ZAGHLUL.

EGYPT NOT TO BE DECEIVED BY NAMES

ZAGHLUL'S EXHORTATION

The late Zaghlul Pasha in the course of a speech on the Milner Scheme said:—

We have come to know this positively that the Milner scheme is not to fulfil our demands but it is on the contrary, quite opposed to them. Not only this, it aims at perpetuating and legalising their sway. Hence we shall never accept this. A section of the British jingo press are mischievously advising that Zaghlul and his colleagues should make good this precious opportunity, otherwise they will have to repent for their folly ever after. We take full responsibility for rejecting once and for all this blessed scheme and assure our English advisers that we will have no cause for regret. While we demand full and unrestricted autonomy both in internal and foreign affairs, the Milner scheme stupidly proposes that foreign affairs should be kept entirely in English hands. But the scheme is not content with only that. It wants that as regards Egypt's internal affairs pertaining to foreigners also the ultimate authority must rest with England. They want control even over "awakaf" (Muslim endowment properties) and El Azhar (Cairo University). When we refused to accept these proposals, the British Government said that they would gladly remove the Protectorate. What they were anxious about was only a change of name. But I say, you better tell these people to give us liberty no matter if its name is slavery. The Egyptians will not be deceived by names. A representative of "The Times" of London called on me the other day and advised me to proceed to London where Lord Curzon would do everything for us. I asked him what his lordship would do. He replied by a counter-question asking what we want. I said that we simply want complete independence. At this he dropped his tail and ran away. In all our negotiations with these islanders we have advocated the principle that none of our rights shall suffer and if this happens, neither Zaghlul, nor the Wafd nor any other Egyptian has any right whatsoever to negotiate with these people. This is no plaything but a question of life and death to our nation. The English want to ruin our lives by this scheme. Only one thing is possible, either I am mad (laughter) or those who accept these wonderful proposals. Am I mad? (laughter, laughter). If your leader is mad then all are mad. I am not the man to accept any negotiations until and unless the basis of our demands is agreed to. Well, they have offered me the Prime Ministership provided I accept the Milner scheme. But I have definitely told that I shall never anything under English yoke. They call me a firebrand extremist, a hot-headed agitator, because I do not accept this monstrous scheme. But if I had accepted this scheme I would have secured cheap notoriety. There would have been great demonstrations in England and the British press would have boosted me by publishing photos and headlines "Long Live Zaghlul" etc. But the same Zaghlul tells you that this scheme does not give freedom but tightens John Bull's grip over us the more. Up till now our friends were exploiting our religious differences. But now there are neither "Quilet" nor Muslim but only the Egyptian. Our movement has nothing to do with religion and the religious leaders have absolutely no place in our ranks. Our movement is based on the bedrock of nationalism (cheers).

Under the Clo

(BY SIMPLEX.)

WEDNE

Mr. Jayakar is unaware of having met or plotted with Sir John Simon, but the fool-story has made the tired warrior of Dalal Street creep out of his wigwam and chase the offender, with war-whoops and tomahawk. Valour, like virtue, is its own reward and so it doesn't matter if there was no scalp to fetch in the end. To vary the simile, the adventure was as entertaining as that of the nigger in the dark room chasing the black cat that wasn't there!

"You are old, Uncle Ben" the young man said,
"Your locks are now positively grey,
"But you incessantly stand on your head,
"When do you mean stopping it, I pray?"

There's no stopping once he starts it, right or wrong. The humble correction that Mr. Arthur Moore was still a Commoner elicited the indignant ruling that if more was heard of it, he should be called a Baronet!

An Anglo-Indian worthy gives good counsel to recalcitrant Indians. Our duty, it appears, is to win over the electors of Britain. The electors of Britain are now mainly women. The problem is to win them over. Will the good friend approve of a deputation with peppermint and parasols?

THE CAPITOL BATH massaging institute, nurses in attendance.

That's from the "Herald" which conducts a puritanical campaign against Baths in Bombay. Principles occasionally give way at eight annas an inch, payment as usual.

Miss Mayo says that she has no present intention of visiting India, she is unjust. She possibly imagines that India contains barbarians of the lynching type familiar in her own country.

There's no need for her to visit India at all. The Simon Commission has taken up her business of studying rural India. The India Office gave her introductions just when she was wanted.

The Bombay Corporation is, of course, democratic, there's no communalism at all! Yesterday the [illegible] a Gujarat intended [illegible] shini in an election. [illegible] vails.

In a provincial counc[illegible] ramvir Singh moved th[illegible] of a grant. He favoured [illegible] tion of the system of [illegible] cases for litigants who, in [illegible] opinion, should present th[illegible] The motion was summarily [illegible] lawyer-members taking the [illegible] them, I hear, advised Mr [illegible] Singh to make a case of it, [illegible] yers to argue before Courts [illegible] moderate.

A Madras paper calls the local Ministry a "week ministry." They don't deserve to last as long as that.

The Karachi Municipality has sanctioned an extra Rs. 3,000 for the playing of band. Where there is overcrowding the saxaphone will play.

DO AWAY WITH TEXTBOOKS.

It will be a great blow to a flourishing indigenous industry.

A Ceylon paper reports that the Police raided a ganja den in a place called Paradise Gardens. Visitors to the den hold that it was the correct site.

A firm advertises:—

FREE OFFER.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
A Solid Gold Nib Fountain Pen free. Try our honesty by enclosing one anna stamp.
Try it, they don't rate their honesty at anything above four pice.

The "National Review" is downright and outspoken:—

"The Delhi Assembly has been flattered into conceiving itself to be another House of Commons instead of what it really is, viz. a statutory subordinate Council which can be abolished as easily as it was set up and by the same authority."

The Opposition did not flatter itself into any such belief. It was Sir Basil Blackett who invited the "subordinate Council" to delude themselves into the belief that they constituted a Parliament. Mr. Coatman's publications will in future be called "India's Subordinate Council," not "India's Parliament."

"How did J'm go blind so suddenly—sunstroke or drink"

"No. He just mistook lighted cigarette in the dark for a keyhole."

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